THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 121. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Cameron Called to Account.

What Gen. Magruder Says of Him.

Reckless Lying Somewhere.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR ON "WIG-WAG."

A Sharp Letter from the Ex-Confederate General Magruder—Grave Insinuations Against Cameron's Veracity—How Magruder Crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia, and How he Did Not Cross It.

Below we publish a letter written by the ex Confederate General Magruder to a gentlemen in this city, concerning the circumstances which attended his resignation from the regular army at the outbreak of the war, and the manner in which he left the capital and crossed the Potomac on his way South. It will be seen that General Magruder is rather severe upon Senator Cameron, whose veracity he boldly questions, characterizing a statement made by him in Washington as a "monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie!" The letter reads as follows:—

GALVESTON, May 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have not had an opportunity to answer your letter of April 16th until now. As I have abstained from politics entirely since the war, I regret that I am compelled to write a letter which will be construed by some at least as being of a political character. It is not so, however, for this letter is purely personal, and written solely in defense of my honor, which has been recklessly, maliciously, and mendaciously attacked by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in a debate in the Senate of the 5th ultimo, as appears from the *Congressional Globe*, which you, though unacquainted with me personally, I believe had the kindness to send me, for which I thank you sincerely. Before going farther I will here say that you are not only at liberty to publish this letter, but that I hope you will do so, and in such newspapers that Mr. Cameron will be forced to read it, as I hold myself responsible personally at any time to Mr. Cameron for its contents.

The paragraphs in the debate in which allusion is made to me are as follows:—

Mr. Cameron—"I remember that Captain Somebody who became a General in the Rebel army had the command of a battery here, and he was going to start off not only with himself but with his battery, but somehow or other the battery did not get off. He cleared off in a few evenings after, however, and got across the bridge."

Mr. Pomeroy—"That was the Captain who escorted the President to the White House?"

Mr. Cameron—"The same man. He escorted the President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him, and was going to stand by him during the war. He said that the evening before he went away."

I will premise in reference to the above that as I was the only officer that commanded a battery in Washington at that time and afterwards became a General in the Confederate army, Mr. Cameron could have meant none other but myself. The rest of his remarks are false in every particular. In fact, they constitute one *monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie.* For in the first place I never was with Mr. Lincoln in the presence of Mr. Cameron in my life. Secondly, I never escorted Mr. Lincoln to the White House, for I was on my way from or in Europe at that time as the military representative of the country, sent by Mr. Buchanan to inspect and report upon the armies of Europe, and did not reach Washington until after the inauguration, I think about the 10th of March, 1861. In fact I never was in Mr. Cameron's company but once in my life to my knowledge, and that was at a dinner party in the house of my brother Commodore George A. Magruder, of the United States Navy, in Washington, whilst Mr. Cameron was Secretary of War, about the 16th, 17th, or 18th of March, 1861, when Mr. Cameron offered in a conversation with me, as I was sitting by his side at the dinner table, to send me to Russia, there to remain until the termination of the impending war, if I would agree to it. I looked upon that as the most disgraceful position an officer could occupy. To stand upon the soil of a foreign country, to receive his pay, fold his arms and look from a distance upon a deadly conflict of his countrymen without taking sides with one or the other was, I felt, the most ignoble course of all, and I treated Mr. Cameron's offer with the silent contempt which I thought it deserved.

In your note you ask me to state the circumstances under which I did leave Washington for Richmond, Va., at the commencement of the war. I do so with pleasure. The day on which President Lincoln received the telegram from the Governor of Virginia, my native State, declining to send his quota of troops under the first proclamation, or the day after that, Mr. Lincoln sent for me and informed me of that fact. My State had not yet seceded. I informed him that I regretted deeply the course events had taken; that if my State seceded, I was a soldier, obliged to fight either for or against her, and that I would fight for those among whom I was born and bred, my relations and friends, all of whom believed they were right. I stated to him that I was a graduate of West Point, but that West Point was not a charity school; that it was supported as much by the Southern people in proportion to cadets from the South as by the North in the same proportion; that the Government had always recognized the right of officers to resign unless they were officially charged with crime, and that the obligations to which an officer subscribed were simply to obey the lawful orders of his superiors so long as he held the commission of the Government, and that every officer had this right to resign when he thought proper. Mr. Lincoln acquiesced in the propriety of these views; "but," I added, "Mr. President, I will be perfectly true and faithful to the obligations of my commission as long as I hold it, and you and your family will sleep in safety whenever I am on guard." "Yes," said he, "I know it, for you are an officer of the army and a Southern gentleman, and incapable of any but honorable conduct." I thanked him warmly and said, "Mr. President, if I do resign you shall be the first to hear of it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the adjutant, if I can reach you, and I will remain at least twelve hours in Washington after my resignation." "Why," said he, with some surprise, "should you do that?" "Mr. President," I replied, "I wish to be *gracefully off with the old love before I am on with the new.*" "I am sorry to lose you," he said with great animation, "but if you must go I'll help you to be gracefully off with the old love," meaning, I supposed, that he would accept my resignation when the time came to offer it. A day or two after this my State seceded. I handed my resignation to Colonel C. F. Smith, commanding, about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., and repaired at once to the White House. Failing to get admission, I asked a brother officer, who said he would certainly see the President that morning to inform him that I had resigned, which I presume he did, took leave openly of my friends, and found myself at the Long Bridge, in a hack, just three minutes after 9 P. M., too late, the orders being not to lower the drawbridge after 9. It was a bright moonlight night, and as I got out of the coach I found my own battery guarding the bridge. The men uncovered as I passed through them to see the lieutenant in charge. I asked him if he would be kind enough to lower the drawbridge for me, as I was all packed and ready, and was only three minutes behind the time. He touched his hat and answered courteously, "Colonel, I will lower the drawbridge, but I would do it with far greater pleasure if you were coming *from* Virginia instead of going *to* Virginia."

I departed, taking off my hat to my old comrades, some of whom I had commanded for thirty years, and with a sad heart bade them farewell. I stopped a day and a night at Alexandria, and there received the acceptance of my resignation, which I always thought was by order of Mr. Lincoln himself.

This is a circumstantial and correct account of the manner in which I passed from the old service to the new, and any other is false.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

The week closes on a continued easy money market, the rates to-day being as low as 4 per cent. on Government collaterals for speculative purposes. There is so little paper offering that it is difficult to quote the market, 6 per cent. being the leading figure obtained. This is not satisfactory to lenders, of course, but money has become such a drug that no alternative is left but to accept it. Second class paper is offered more freely, but lenders are very cautious and prefer to keep their funds idle to running dangerous risks. For this the banks are particularly to be commended for their prudence.

Gold is quiet and steady with a slight upward tendency. Sales up to noon fluctuated between 114⅝@114¾, closing about noon at 114⅝.

Government bonds were quiet, but rather stronger for a portion of the list.

There was an active stock market this morning and prices were steady.

State loans were moderately active, with some sales of the sixes, first series, at 104½; and do., third series, at 109¼. City sixes were firm and steady. New issues sold at 102¾. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 93¾@94.

Reading was rather quiet; sales at 52⅝@52·44; Pennsylvania was active at 56⅜; Little Schuylkill at 43; Lehigh Valley at 57; Camden and Amboy at 119⅜; Catawissa at 36½; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾, s. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 43⅞@44.

In Oil stocks there was a continued demand, with sales of McClintock at 81. ¾ was bid for Ocean; ¼ for Maple Shade; and 81 for Philadelphia and Boston.

Coal, Canal, and Bank shares were quiet, but steady. Sales of Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 13½, s. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$550 Pa 6s 1 sc	104½	65 sh Leh Val	57
$8000 Pa 6s, 3 sc...is	109¼	20 do...b5WR.	57
$3500 City 6s, N...is	102¾	1 do	57
$4500 do	102¾	13 do...is.	57
$1000 N Pa 7s	88½	200 do...trf.	57
$500 do	88½	20 sh Cam & A R.	119¼
$5000 do	88¼	4 sh Read R..trf.	52
$1500 do...is	88¼	117 sh N Cent R.is.	42¾
$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	93¼	8 do...c&p.	42¾
$1000 C & A m 6s,89	93¾	1000 sh McClintk O as	81
$1000 Bel. & Del 3m.	83¾	100 sh Cata Prf.b60	36½
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	97	100 sh Ph & E R.s60	29¾
152 sh Penna R..is.	56¾	400 sh O C& A R.is.	43¾
30 do...is.	56½	10 do	44
170 sh Lit Sch R	43	500 sh Hestonv'e.is.	
105 do...b5wn.	43	s30	13½

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¾	11·20 A. M.	114¾
10·42 "	114¾	11·35 "	114¾
11·05 "	114¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do., 1862, 112¾@112¾; do, 1864, 111½@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 113¾@114; do, 1867, do. 114¼@114½; do. 1868, do., 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅝@114¾; Silver, 108@109½. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 111¾@112; do. do., July, 113¾@114; do. do., 1867, 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 114¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 21.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed we notice small sales at $8@8·50. Timothy is nominal at $3·75@4·25. Flaxseed scarce and in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 or 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

There is no change worthy of special note to record in the Wheat market. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Jersey red at $1·40; Indiana do. at $1·32@1·33; and 24,000 bushels No. 1 Spring on private terms. Rye is held at $1·03@1·04 for Western, and $106@1·08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull but unchanged in price. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·09@1·11, and Western mixed at $1·05. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 63@66c. for dark and prime light.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark R. B. Medhill, from Demarara; brig Matilda B., from Mayaguez. Passed out—Steamship Baltimore, for Bremen; steamship Liberty, for Havana; barks Ellen Stevens, for Matanzas; Loretta and Black Prince, for Liverpool; brigs Francis Jane, for Mayaguez; John Givan, for Sagua; and George Latimer, for St. John's.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, 10 days from Portland, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Pearl, Smith, 10 days from Fox Island, with stone to Barker & Bro.

Schr P. Mervin, Pugh, 10 days from Blue creek, with stone to Barker & Bro.

SAILED.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, sailed yesterday for Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, hence for New Orleans, ran on French Reef on the 15th inst. She threw her coal overboard and got off.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Bark Venus, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst., Cape May Lightship bearing W.NW. 60, by a New York pilot boat.

Brig Ida, Harding, for Milk River and Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 30th ult.

Brig Kennebec, Minott, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Benzine and Gas Explosions.

Steamer Launched at Chester.

The Cincinnati Death Rate.

Night Session of the Senate.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

FROM THE STATE.

Launching of an Iron Steamer at Chester.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER, May 21.—This morning a splendid iron screw steamer, called the Benefactor, was launched at this place. She is of 800 tons burden, 175 feet in length, with 36 feet breadth of beam, and was built by Messrs. Reaney & Son for Jacob Lorillard, Esq., of New York city, to be placed on the line between that place and Wilmington, N. C. This city is rapidly becoming one of the leading centres of ship-building. A number of steam colliers for the Reading Railroad Company are now under way, in addition to the large number of vessels of this class that have already been launched.

Decoration of Graves.

READING, May 21.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves, under the charge of McLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, on the 30th inst., will be more generally participated in than was that of either of the two preceding years. The City Councils, Senior and Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Knights of St. Crispin, Young Mænnerchor, Brotherhood of the Union, Sons of Victory, with representations of the Fire Department and other organizations, have signified their intention of taking part. The oration will be delivered in the Charles Evans Cemetery, by the Rev. G. Bailey, pastor of the Universalist Church. The floral decorations, which will be under the charge of a ladies' committee, will be especially attractive.

FROM THE WEST.

Death Rate of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—From the report of the Board of Health of this city, for the year ending March 31, 1870, it appears that there has been 1 death in 69½, whereas by the last census of the whole country there was 1 in 45½. The death rate in this city is much less than in London and in the cities of Europe generally, as well as in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and the remainder of the principal cities. The whole number of deaths for the year was 8740.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The General Assembly was engaged all of yesterday in receiving reports, statistics, and various documents relating to Church management, which were appropriately referred.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson read a report on the subject of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, which was referred to a special committee of one member of each synod.

The law proposed is, with some modifications, the same as that which was laid before the last General Assembly.

The annual report of publications shows that the number of volumes published during the year were 44,500, of which 12,035 are still unbound and at the bindery; catechisms, 27,500; Bibles, the amount ordered, 2000; tracts of various sizes, 159,700; catalogues, 3000; annual reports, 1500; systematic benevolence envelopes, 196,240; whole number of pages of printed matter, 12,900,100.

Railway Matters.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The officers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have executed a perpetual lease of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, which will give Chicago a direct line to Fort Scott. The company will immediately commence the contruction of a road from Jacksonville and Whitehall, Illinois, to the Missouri river, where the trains will connect by transfer boats with the Louisiana and Missouri River Road. For Kansas City and St. Joseph branches will also be built through Glasgow or Booneville to Sedalia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Burglary.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The pawnbroker shop of Goldstein & Co., of this city, was robbed early yesterday morning of valuables amounting to $10,000. Yesterday evening the detectives arrested one of the burglars, and the goods were recovered.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Benzine Explosion.

BOSTON, May 21.—A large vat filled with benzine, in J. T. Reed's kid glove cleaning establishment, at Charlestown, exploded last night, blowing out the rear wall and setting fire to the building, which was totally destroyed. Also John Tibbell's stable and an unoccupied dwelling adjoining. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

Divorce Case.

In the divorce suit of Mrs. Lewis and her husband, Dr. William H. Lewis, heard before the Supreme Court, the jury has rendered a verdict in favor of the libellant.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼, and for account, 94¾. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 86. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Noon.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 10¾@11d; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Red Western Wheat, 8s.

LONDON, May 21.—Linseed Oil dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 21—2·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94¼ for money, and 94¼@94¾ for account. American securities dull. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks dull. Erie Railway, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 10¾@11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Corn, 29s. Pork dull at 102s. 6d.

—Chicago advocates Feejee annexation, thinking that there will then be one place in the country worse than that town.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment

Prospects of the Georgia Bill.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcing the Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The bill which passed the Senate early this morning, to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, is entirely different from that originally reported by the Judiciary Committee, being much stronger in its pains and penalties, and more carefully drawn to guard the rights of negro voters, and punish fraud at the ballot-box.

The Georgia Bill.

The prospects of the passage of the Georgia bill are considerably damaged by the result of the Georgia investigation in the Senate. Many members who before voted for the bill most favorable to Bullock will reverse their action. General Butler still stands by Bullock and will make a vigorous fight for the old bill.

The Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee are at work upon the Tax bill. It is not thought that any changes will be made in the tax on distilled spirits, though some modifications are expected in the mode of collecting it. A strong influence is at work to have the whole tax collected at the distillery, and delegations are now here from Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia for that purpose.

The Duty on Furs.

A delegation of New York fur dealers had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day relative to a uniform import duty on that article.

Pacific Railroad.

Various Southern Pacific Railroad factions are coming together, with a view to concentrating upon some one of the various measures now before Congress for that project. The transcontinental railroad men, who are very strong in the House, refuse to agree upon any other bill but the one they have drawn. They can defeat the Senate bill, they say, and rather than agree to the project of Senators Howard, Kellogg, and Rice, they will prevent the passage of any bill this session.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

NIGHT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—At 3 o'clock Mr. Thurman succeeded Mr. Casserly in some humorous remarks, closing with a denial of the truth of the assertion of his colleague, Mr. Sherman, that the strength of the Democratic party was in the pest-houses of large cities.

At 3·20 the Senate voted on Hamlin's amendment, which was carried—yeas, 31; nays, 11.

On motion of Mr. Morrton, a section was inserted making criminal all attempts to influence the votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting them from houses, lands, or other property, refusing to renew leases, etc., and imposing a fine of $500 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offenses.

An additional section by Mr. Pool was adopted making organizations of two or more persons to violate the provisions of the act felonies punishable by fine not more than $5000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and the offenders to be thereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) moved to strike out the fees to informers. Lost, 21 to 26.

Mr. Carpenter moved an amendment that any person deprived of an office, except Congressmen or State Legislators, by reason of violations of the act, or by denial of the right to vote for any citizen on account of race, color, etc., shall be entitled to hold such office, and receive possession of it by *quo warranto* or other appropriate proceeding in any United States District Court for the proper district or State court having jurisdiction.

Mr. Thurman said that would enable any body of men, after an election, by swearing they had a right to vote and would have voted for the defeated candidate, to overturn an election for Governor or any other office.

Mr. Davis inquired whether any one had ever heard of an office being given to a candidate upon the effect of votes never cast.

Mr. Carpenter, in advocating the amendments, said his radicalism was not of the kind that exploded in bloody speeches when there was nothing to do, but he was for action when necessity required, and he would now compel the cruel devils of the South to give the negroes their rights.

Mr. Williams thought the provision would enable any defeated candidate to succeed.

Mr. Carpenter modified his amendment to require proof that the party denied his vote offered it at the polls. The amendment was adopted. Yeas, 24; nays, 22.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out that part of the eighth section authorizing United States Marshals to summon the land and naval forces of the United States, or militia, to assist them in executing any warrant or process issued under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) was wholly in favor of the continuance of the military power in the South, for the prevention of Rebel outrages. Instead of granting amnesty to the Rebel, the Government should take him by the throat and knock him on the head.

Mr. Williams was opposed to inaugurating a military government at the polls in the North as well as the South.

Mr. Casserly suggested that the number of persons to be appointed by commissioners under the bill was unlimited, and the expense to be notatled upon the Government would be enormous.

Mr. Williams' motion was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 38.

After various propositions to amend, the Senate bill as amended was substituted for the House bill—yeas, 38; nays, 9.

Mr. Thurman said the bill had been amended past all recognition, and moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the bill was passed—yeas, 42; nays, 8, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

House.

Mr. Morgan presented five additional petitions, asking Congress to abolish the national banks, to pay off the bonds deposited by them as security, to issue $500,000,000 in treasury greenback notes, to pay off in all $340,000,000 of the bonded debt, to make greenbacks receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the Federal Government, and to restore prosperity to the country.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution of inquiry as to the fees charged and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight hour law for laborers and workmen in Government employment.

Mr. McGrew (W. Va.) objected.

The bill reported yesterday by the Naval Committee, to pay $5000 to A. L. Rose for the past and future use by the navy of his invention for using hot water and steam for offensive and defensive purposes, was taken up and passed.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as follows:—

By Mr. Orth, Senate joint resolution to authorize payment of the full salary of Alvin P. Hover, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed.

By Mr. Orth, adversely the bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Ambler, authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Alexander Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation and of General William Steadman, late Consul to Santiago De Cuba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be interred in the national cemetery at Arlington. Passed.

By Mr. Ambler, authorizing George E. Cooper, surgeon in the United States army, to accept from the French Government a gold watch and chain, in acknowledgment of services rendered by him in July, 1858, to the crew of the French corvette Curieuse. Passed.

By Mr. Ambler, authorizing Lieutenant-Commander Yates, Surgeon Gibson, Passed Assistant Surgeon White, and Assistant Surgeon Kidder to accept decorations from the King of Portugal, in recognition of their humane services rendered by them to an officer of the Portuguese navy. Passed.

By Mr. Willard, to ascertain and allow damages to the owners of the steamer Monitor, fired into by the Daimio of Negato in July, 1864.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Farnsworth suggested facetiously that it might be well for the House at once to distribute the Japanese fund and get rid of all difficulty about it, the bill was laid on the table—yeas, 76; nays, 66.

On motion of Mr. Dawes it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House shall meet at 11 and adjourn at 5.

The House then at 1·20 resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Hendrickson & Bro.'s shingle factory and Bowler & Waker's foundry were burned last night. The loss is upwards of $20,000, insured as follows:—American, of Hartford, and National, of Boston, $1500 each; Home, of New Haven, $5000; Continental, of New York, and State, of Cleveland, $700 each; Merchants', of Hartford, $500.

Distinguished Excursionists.

FORT SCOTT, May 21.—Charles Francis Adams and son, of Quincy, Mass.; Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; President Elliott, of Howard University; Colonel Coates, President of the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad, and other distinguished gentlemen arrived here yesterday. After a brief visit they returned to Kansas City.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton dull; sales 900 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; State, 67@69c.; Western 65@67c. Beef steady. Pork dull; mess, $29·37. Lard quiet; steam, 15@16; kettle, 16¼c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1·07½@1·08.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Espartero and the Throne of Spain.

The Portugal Coup d'Etat.

Napoleon and the Plebiscitum.

Speech of the Emperor.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Rumor—Espartero and the Spanish Crown.

MADRID, May 21.—It is announced to-day that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution and now consents to accept the crown of Spain. This, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government is unabated.

The Portugal Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, May 21.—Further details of the *coup d'etat* at Lisbon have been received to-day. Despatches from Lisbon, dated at midnight, state that Prime Minister Duke de Soule refused to sign the decree appointing General Saldanha President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, because the King was under duress, and it would not therefore be a fair expression of his will. Notwithstanding this the King accepted General Saldanha as Prime Minister, and requested him to reorganize the Cabinet.

Napoleon and the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the legislative bodies in solemn assembly in Salle d'Etat, and received from the deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the *plebiscitum*. His Majesty, with the Empress and Prince Imperial, was greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrative enthusiasm. M. Schneider addressed the Emperor on behalf of the legislative bodies.

The Emperor's Speech.

The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the legislative bodies on the presentation of the result of the vote on the *plebiscitum*:—

SIRS:—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me for the fourth time in twenty years the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change uncessingly, nevertheless accomplishes its purpose always. It has for its guide its traditions, the certainty of its instincts, the fidelity of its sympathy. The *plebiscitum* had for its sole object the ratification of constitutional reform, but amidst the conflict of opinions and in the struggle with disappointments its puposes became greater. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of our institutions have made the question one between the Empire and revolution, and the nation has settled this question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To-day the Empire is strong, but it will show its strength by its moderation. My Government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness and it will not deviate from the line marked out for it. Respecting all the rights of its subjects, it will protect them all their interests without thought of dissenting votes or hostile manœuvres, but it will also cause the national will to be respected and will hold it above all controversy. Freed from constitutional questions which have kept them apart its best spirits will now have but one purpose, to rally around the constitution which this country has sanctioned.

Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passion, to preserve social interests from the contagion of false doctrines, and to augment by all lawful means the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code ameliorations in favor of agricultural interests, and to develop public works. We shall give our time to the reduction and best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme, which if realized will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion.

The votes which ratify those of 1848, '51, '52, reaffirm your powers, give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever, may all be fearless of the future; for who will oppose the progressive march of a *regime* which a great people have founded amid political troubles, and has thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty?"

The city will be illuminated to-night in honor of the favorable result of the plebiscite.

The London Press on the New York Election.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Spectator* of to-day has an article on the municipal corruption in New York city. The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper press with having spared no effort to create a better public sentiment.

The *Times* ridicules the Portuguese rebellion, characterizing the nation as prostrate before an octogenarian general as a grotesque spectacle.

The *Times* urges intervention in the affairs of Greece by the Great Powers of Europe.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Arrived, steamship Java from New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coal Gas Explosion.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—Mrs. Stewart, residing in this city, was fatally burned this morning by an explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114¾. 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114¼; 10. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 69¼; Cumberland preferred, 44¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 104¾; Adams Express, 63¾, ex. div.; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 97¼; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamship Bremen, for Europe to-day, took out $345,000 in specie.

A PRECIOUS PREACHER.

The Minister who Jilted an Estimable Young Lady Asking the Prayers of his Congregation.

The third, and it is to be hoped the concluding chaper of the Clark breach of promise case is reported in the Pittsburg papers. It might have been supposed that the Rev. gentleman would have kept as shady as possible after his disgrace. Instead, however, he talks out in meeting and makes his weakness more evident and pitiable than ever. We condense from a long report in the *Commercial*.

DR. CLARK'S REMARKS.

Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., ascended the pulpit, and in a low tone, betraying much emotion, made a few remarks, as follows:—

I have understood that a general expectation has existed during this day coming to a close that I was going to make a speech on a certain subject. If there be any person here who had such an expectation allow me to say that it is blighted. As perhaps most of you are aware, I have never alluded in public to this unfortunate occurrence, except when I laid the matter before the presbytery to investigate and pronounce upon it. I have nothing to say about its merits and demerits. I have deplored it before God more than once; I deplore it before you to-night, and I simply wish, first of all, whether you approve or disapprove, I claim it is right to cast myself upon your Christian sympathies.

Whatever may be your feeling with regard to the fact, I, as a poor unfortunate being, ask an interest in your prayers.

Now I want to make one request, and I earnestly hope, for the sake of all concerned, and all the interests involved, it will be respected, and, so far as possible avail. The request is, that instead of spending time in talking over the matter, either in vindication or reproach, we rather spend our time in earnest prayer to God, that by the power of His Holy Spirit shed down upon us, every stain may be wiped from every heart and from every Christian, and that in his invigorating power every Christian may be not only revived, but may be made to grow. Now, brethren of this congregation, let the spirit of prayer take hold of your every heart. It will help you. It will help the cause of religion. It will help me.

AFFECTING SCENE.

During the delivery of the remarks great feeling was manifested on the part of the large congregation present. Many wept, and the remainder showed that they deeply sympathized with the pastor in his sorrows. The scene was most solemn and affecting. It is not strange that such a scene should follow after the sad occurrence which has marred his usefulness, and caused so many outside of the church to jeer at Christianity.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction Made to the General Assembly This Morning.

Below we give the report in full made to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church this morning by Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. It is the most important document that will be considered by the Assembly, as it provides for the entire rearrangement of all the churches of the denomination. The committee entrusted with the duty of framing it consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Old School.—Revs. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Charles C. Beatty, D. D., and Cyrus Dickson, D. D.; Elders Henry Day and W. M. Francis.

New School.—Revs. S. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., Robert W. Patterson, D. D., and Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Elders A. M. Wing and Joseph F. Tuttle.

The report reads as follows:—

To the General Assembly in Session, Philadelphia, May, 1870.

Your committee have held three several meetings in the city of Philadelphia. One in January, another in March, and the final one the present month, just before the Assembly. The second, and most important of all our meetings, had the presence of every member. We have endeavored diligently and faithfully to attend to the business of reconstruction, which had been entrusted to us.

Our duties, as described in the concurrent resolutions of the two Assemblies for our appointment, were—"to prepare and propose to the General Assembly of the United Church a proper adjustment of the boundaries of the presbyteries and synods, and the ratio of representation; and any amendments of the constitution which they may think necessary to secure efficiency and harmony in the administration of the Church, so greatly increased and so rapidly extending." Under this minute, especially the latter part, many supposed our powers very extensive and our range of subjects almost unrestricted. We have not so judged, but preferred to keep closely to what is more specially mentioned, or clearly implied.

Numerous communications on these matters have reached us; a few from ecclesiastical bodies or associations of ministers, but chiefly from individuals—all which have been respectfully and patiently considered, though the suggestions contained in some of them we may have failed to adopt. Many of them either fell in with our own convictions, or tended somewhat to modify them; a few recommended changes so great and radical in the constitution of presbyteries, synods, and the assembly that we could not approve them; some we thought might better come before your body from another quarter, while others, though important and salutary, would cause such agitation and opposition, if proposed, as might seriously disturb the peace and harmony of our so happily united Church. We have thought proper to recommend only measures which were of immediate and pressing necessity, leaving other matters to future and fuller development.

First, then, as to the consolidation, adjustment, and defining the boundaries of synods, we recommend the following, viz.:—

1. The Synod of Long Island, to comprise the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond.

2. That of New York, to comprise the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Duchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan, with our ministers and churches in Connecticut.

3. That of Albany, to include north of the line of New York Synod, and east of the western line of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Franklin, with New England

[Continued From the First Page.]

lines of Kankakee, Grundy, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Henry and Mercer counties.

26. That of Illinois North, to comprise the remaining counties, bounded on the south by the north line of Illinois Central.

27. That of Wisconsin takes in all that State, and the part of Michigan lying on Lake Superior.

28. That of Minnesota comprises the State and also Dacotah Territory.

29. That of Iowa North, to comprise all the State north of the south lines of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Story, Boon, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, and Manona counties.

30. That of Iowa South, to comprise the remainder of the State, with Nebraska and Wyoming Territory.

31. The Synod of Missouri is conterminous with the State.

32. That of Kansas extends over that State, Colorado, and New Mexico and the Indian Territories.

33. That of the Pacific embraces all west of the Rocky Mountains.

34. That of India comprises all our missionaries and churches in that country.

35. That of China comprises all our missionaries and churches in China, Siam, and Japan.

In regard to fixing the boundaries of the various presbyteries, which seemed as distinctly assigned to us, we have felt, not only that it would be a most onerous task, which we could hardly do, for all parts, with just discrimination, or to general satisfaction, but that it seemed to fall more properly under the province of the different synods, or their representatives, who could do it, when assembled, more understandingly and to the fuller content of those interested. For this purpose we shall propose a plan, which seems to combine the advantages of this mode with the expressed wish that this assembly establish the boundaries of presbyteries as well as of synods. At the same time, in order to secure some uniformity throughout the Church, we recommend your adoption of certain general principles, on which the presbyteries should be constructed.

1. That each several presbytery, with the ministers and churches within its limits, be defined as to boundaries by geographical lines.

2. That presbyteries be enlarged, and the formation of small ones be discouraged; none formed hereafter to consist of less than five ministers, the quorum for business remaining as heretofore.

3. That in the present distribution of presbyteries, or their future formation or arrangement by the respective synods, it be recommended that no presbytery consist of less than ten ministers—except in outlying, frontier, and missionary districts, and then be constituted as large as possible.

4. That each city, when not too small, or too large, constitute one presbytery; which shall usually not include territory outside of the city limits, or at most of the county of which it is a part.

5. That when two or more congregations upon different sides of a synodical or presbyterial line are under one pastoral charge, they shall all for the time belong to that presbytery with which the minister is connected, but only so long as such pastoral relation continues.

6. That ministers without charge are required to unite with that presbytery within the geographical limits of which they ordinarily reside, or nearest to, and to which they shall be amenable for the proper discharge of their ordination engagements.

7. That the presbyteries and synods heretofore existing, which shall lose their present organization by consolidation under these arrangements, shall be considered and designated as continuing their succession in that synod or presbytery now constituted, which includes the largest portion, counting both ministers and churches of said body as existing May 19, 1870, to preserve its records, and attend as may be found necessary to its business and interests.

In order, then, to a judicious distribution, reconstruction, and defining of boundaries for presbyteries within the respective synods, when arranged, we recommend the following plan to be adopted by the assembly, viz.:—

1. That the commissioners within the bounds of each of their synods so established be appointed respectively a committee, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of presbyterial bounds within their own synod—the times and places of the first meeting both of the synod and the several presbyteries, and all other arrangements thereto pertaining.

2. That as soon as practicable after their action on this part of our report, the assembly adjourn over a whole day to give their several committees an opportunity to meet and perfect their arrangements and reports within that time.

3. That these reports of such committees, when presented to the General Assembly, and accepted by them, be referred to a special committee to be arranged, and embodied in the form of an act, to be submitted to the assembly for their determination.

The next general subject is that of representation in the General Assembly, and a proper ratio for the same.

Your committee, after full and repeated consideration of this important and difficult subject, are of the opinion that a change to synodical representation is necessary, in order to bring the numbers in the Assembly within due limits, and secure equal rights to all parts of the Church. But so far as we can discover the Church generally is not yet prepared for such a change; and the committee desire to avoid all occasion of discord in our United Church, or needless discussions on this subject in this General Assembly. Therefore, no change from presbyterial representation is proposed, but only a change in the ratio and form of representation, that the same great object may be secured to a great degree.

1. That the ratio of representation be so altered as to provide for one commissioner, a minister, or an elder, from each presbytery having twenty ministers, or less, and in like proportion for any number of ministers over twenty.

2. That wherever the number of members in any presbytery allows a double delegation it be of ministers and elders equally.

3. That in order to equalize, as far as possible, the number of ministers and elders in the assembly, the presbyteries entitled to a single commissioner, or an equal number, shall send alternately a minister or an elder, and it shall be the duty of the synods at their first meetings to arrange the order in which such presbyteries shall send ministers or elders, so that the two classes may be as nearly equal as possible each year.

For the relief of the General Assembly in the despatch of business, and to discourage pertinacious litigation in church courts, the committee recommend that all appeals, references, and complaints terminate at the synod, except in relation to questions of constitutional law or the trial of a minister for heresy in doctrine.

For the purpose of securing the necessary constitutional changes for the foregoing objects, the committee propose that this General Assembly send down to the presbyteries the following overtures, viz.:—

1. In the Form of Government, chapter x, section 2, after the word ministers to insert—"in number not less than five."

2. In the Form of Government, chapter xii, section 2 shall be altered to read as follows, viz.:—"The General Assembly shall consist, as nearly as practicable, of an equal delegation of ministers and elders from each presbytery in the following proportion, viz., each presbytery consisting of not more than twenty ministers shall send a minister or an elder each year, alternately, and each presbytery consisting of more than twenty ministers shall send one minister and one elder, and in the like proportion one minister of one elder for every twenty ministers in any presbytery; and these delegates, so appointed, shall be styled Commissioners to the General Assembly."

3. In the Form of Government, chapter xii, section 4, add to the first sentence, at its close, the following words, "and which relate exclusively to the construction of the constitution or the trial of a minister for heresy or doctrine."

4. In the Form of Government, chapter xi, at the end of section 4, add the following sentence:—"Every case of the trial of a minister for heresy, and all questions relating exclusively to the construction of the constitution, may be carried by appeal or complaint to the General Assembly; in all other cases or questions the decision of the synod shall be final."

5. In the Book of Discipline, chapter vii, section 2, to read as follows, viz.:—"Every kind of decision which is formed in any church judicatory, except the highest, may be reviewed by a superior judicatory, subject to the limitation or appeals from the synod as provided in the Form of Government, and may be carried before it in one or the other of the four following ways."

Moreover, it is recommended that the assembly instruct and order all its presbyteries at their first appointed meeting to vote directly "aye" or "nay" on these several overtures, and send forthwith an attested copy of their action to the stated clerk of the assembly, who shall keep accurate account of the same, and report it to the assembly.

Furthermore it is recommended that when this assembly adjourns, at the close of its regular business, it adjourns to meet in this place on the third Tuesday of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving from the presbyteries their responses to these overtures for changes in the constitution, and declaring the result, and for the transaction of no business whatsoever, except what necessarily pertains thereunto.

Finally, your committee will close their report with a suggestion, for the action of the assembly, which they think would secure greater efficiency and despatch in their business.

As much time is consumed, and the attention of the assembly distracted with overtures and questions of minor importance coming up from various quarters, impeding the transaction of business of more general interest, it is recommended that the Assembly order that hereafter bills and overtures come up only from synods or presbyteries; yet this may not prevent any committee of bills and overtures from bringing before the house, of its own motion, upon a two-thirds vote of the committee, any matter which they may deem of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the General Assembly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the committee.

GEORGE W. MUSGRAVE, Chairman.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings at Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The Presbyterian General Assembly reconvened yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The session was opened with the reading of the minutes of the morning session.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a partial report, recommending the admission of the delegates from foreign bodies, and appointing a special session of the Assembly for next Wednesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing these gentlemen.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the reports of synods, etc.

Dr. Adams, of New York, submitted a series of resolutions looking towards the reunion of the body known as the Southern Presbyterian Church with this Assembly.

The report of the Treasurer of the Assembly was read, showing a balance on hand of $10,952·95.

A communication was received from the Presbyterian Historical Society, stating that the society were the proprietors of a large and valuable collection of books, newspapers, pictures, and other historical records and relics, and asking the Assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to erect a fire-proof building for the use of the society.

Rev. Dr. Breed presented a series of resolutions providing for the collection of funds for the purpose of erecting such a building.

A communication was received from the trustees of the Princeton Theological Seminary stating that the trustees are about to erect a new building, to be called "Reunion Hall," and requesting the assembly to make arrangements for laying the corner-stone.

On motion, a committee of twelve members was appointed to attend on behalf of the Assembly, on the 28th instant.

Dr. William Adams asked to be excused from serving as chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries. The Assembly refused to accede to his request.

After the announcement of a number of appointments for preaching by the delegates in the city churches to-morrow, the Assembly adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—A home for invalid clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to be established at Aiken, South Carolina.

—Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, numbers fourteen theological students, and seventy in the academic department.

—Jefferson Davis was chosen, at the Easter election, one of the vestrymen of St. Lazarus Church at Memphis, Tennessee, the rector of which is the Rev. John T. Wheat, father of Colonel C. Robadeau and Captain John T. Wheat, both of whom were killed in action during the Rebellion.

—According to the provisions of canon 5, title ii, of the Digest, John Cosby, late presbyter of the Diocese of Virginia, was deposed from the ministry by the bishop of the diocese, in Richmond, Virginia, on the 16th of April.

—Mr. George T. Packard, of Brunswick, a graduate of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1866, and of the last class of Andover Theological Seminary, is to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church, in the diocese of New York.

—The Rev. W. W. Newton, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity of this city, has accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Massachusetts, and will enter upon his duties in his new field of labor on the 1st of July next.

—Preparatory to giving their five million memorial fund, the Presbyterians have been informed that, as they gave last year for all purposes $8,146,281, it will be necessary for each member to give 63 per cent. more than he did last year to make up the amount.

—The Western Reformed Presbyterians (New School) are generally working for union with the United Presbyterians, while their Eastern brethren are opposed. The conflict waxes warm.

—Lexington Presbytery (Va.) at its late meeting reported that the salaries of all its ministers had been fully paid, according to promise. The example is worthy of record, and will have its influence in other presbyteries.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. Wm. H. Pearne, Presiding Elder of the Memphis district, Tenn., Conference, has been transferred to the New Jersey Conference, and stationed at State Street Church, Trenton.

—At the meeting of the Southern Methodist General Conference a communication was offered from Louisville, Ky., offering $50,000 if the Book Concern could be removed from Nashville to that city. In the bishop's address no reference was made to the visit and communication of the Northern bishops. A motion for a Committee on temperance was voted down almost unanimously as an outside issue.

—Owing to the death of Bishops Thompson and Kingsley, and the extra work that devolves on those who remain, Bishop Simpson has been compelled to refuse all applications to aid at dedications of churches and similar extra services.

BAPTIST.

—In the Kentucky Baptist General Association, held in Louisville, it was reported that of the 200,000 freedmen in the State 30,000 are Baptists.

—Mr. Earle, the evangelist, has been laboring among the Baptist churches of Mobile. The ministers refused to enter with him in the work if it was to be a union work with other denominations. The meetings were thus conducted until no Baptist church would hold the crowds, when the Presbyterians and Baptists offered their churches; and this offer was accepted, though the Baptist pastors still controlled the meetings. After Mr. Earle left, there was a *bona fide* union prayer-meeting held, in which even the "Landmarker" and pastor and all the Baptist ministers but one took part.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational Church at East Smithfield, Pa., grew out of a colony of Congregationalists which went from Vermont, and though ministered to for more than thirty years by a Presbyterian, have maintained their denominational integrity.

—The Rev. Merrill Richardson, of Worcester, Mass., has received a unanimous call from the New England Congregational Church of New York city to become their pastor, with a salary of $6000.

—At the Memorial Convention (Congregational) in Chicago, Ill., on the 27th of April, resolutions were passed in favor of raising $3,000,000 for theological seminaries and for the erection of a Congregational house in Boston, Mass., for a denominational library and as a home for Congregational benevolent societies.

—The Rev. H. B. Swift, late pastor of the United Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of Plymouth, Illinois, has received and accepted a call from the Congregational Church of Prairie City, in the same State.

REFORMED.

—There is a deep religious interest in the Reformed Church of Millstone, N. J. At the communion on last Sabbath, fifty persons were received into the membership on confession of their faith.

—The Reformed (German) Church has half a dozen academies in Pennsylvania, a college at Lancaster, Pa., and a theological seminary at Mercersburg, to which such men as Drs. Nevin, Schaff, Harbaugh, and Rauch have given a high reputation. In Ohio they have a college and seminary at Tiffin, and an institute for training German missionaries at Howard Grove, Wis. They have 6,000,000 members in Europe.

UNITARIAN.

—At a Unitarian conference lately held in Chicago it was voted to ask that Meadville Theological School may be removed to Chicago.

—Robert Collyer reported that eleven years ago his church paid him $8 a week and $8 for a church. Last year they raised $86,000, and their annual income is $16,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTANDING OR DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Receiver of Taxes, COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTANDING TAXES due to the City of Philadelphia, hereby gives notice that the Registers and other books of Delinquent Taxes have been placed in his hands for *prompt collection*, and all persons indebted to the city for overdue taxes are required to make immediate settlement of the same at this office, or to the Ward Deputy Collector.

The act of Assembly approved March 23, 1870, provides, "That said *collections shall be made immediately either out of the personal or real estate* of such delinquent owner, wherever the same may be found, and for such purpose he shall be and is hereby invested with full and absolute authority to *levy* and *sell* either the *personal or real estate* of said owner."

It becomes my duty, therefore, to notify all citizens who may be in debt to the City of Philadelphia for Taxes that, unless the same be paid at this office, or to the Deputy Collector of the Ward, ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1870, I shall, in pursuance of the aforementioned act of Assembly, *Ale Nens* against the Real Estate on which such taxes have been assessed, and proceed to have the same sold; and that, in further pursuance of said act, and under such proceedings, all proper costs and the penalties imposed by law will be levied and collected from the proceeds of such sales.

It will be perceived, on reference to the act aforesaid, that the duty to collect such taxes promptly is by it made *imperative*, and those interested will give immediate attention.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
5 16 mwe3t (Second floor, back.)

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) [4 15tf4p

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ THE MOST INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.—Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, will repeat, by request of many eminent citizens, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., the Lecture on the "Yosemite Valley and Sierra Nevada" which he gave with such *eclat* recently in New York. The lecture will be fully illustrated by beautiful diagrams thrown upon a large screen by the Magic Lantern under the direction of James A. McAllister, Esq.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 5 18 4t

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 22, the cars of the UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY will leave the Richmond Depot in time for passengers to reach the 8 A. M. train from the Baltimore Railroad Depot, and from Baltimore Railroad Depot in time for the 8:30 A. M. train from the North Pennsylvania Railroad depot. 1t*

☞ STRANGERS IN PHILADELPHIA ought to visit the PILGRIM. It is the most widely known and highly endorsed moral, meritorious and religious exhibition in the world. CONCERT HALL, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at 2:30 P. M. 5 20 2t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealers in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

CLOTHING.

A TEN STRIKE.

TEN! TEN!! TEN!!! TEN!!!!
All the handsomest looking men
Who've been before, are coming again
To look at the TEN DOLLAR SUITS,
For it carries them back to the season when
Prices were down; yet hardly then
Could garments be afforded for men
At the price of these TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
You can't complain that the price is high,
And e'en if you wonder the reason why
We sell so low, you're welcome to buy
A few of the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
The public are saying OH, DEAR ME,
What a marvel of cheapness! "Come and see!"
A TEN DOLLAR SUIT 's the thing for me.
Hurrah for the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
THE MEN RUN FOR THEM!
THE BOYS WON'T GO WITHOUT THEM!
THE WOMEN ARE FRANTIC WITH DELIGHT OVER THEM!
And we must each and all have the
TEN DOLLAR SUITS
FROM THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
CAN BE HAD
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, $1.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, BLACK, $1.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, VERY LIGHT, $1.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, MEDIUM, $1.
BEST $1 GLOVES IN AMERICA.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
WERLEY CORSETS AT $1·25. USUAL PRICE, $2·25.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CORSETS, $1·75.
1000 LACE TIDIES, from 50 cents to $2·25.
100 dozen WIDE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 18¾c.
100 dozen WIDE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 25c.
125 dozen WIDE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS, 31¼c.
500 dozen GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., $4 50 per dozen. Cost to import, $7·50.
CANTON MATTINGS.
CANTON MATTINGS.
4-4 WHITE MATTINGS.
4-4 RED CHECK MATTINGS.
5-4 WHITE MATTINGS.
5-4 RED CHECK MATTINGS.
The above Goods CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. Having made arrangements with New York Houses for receiving Mattings through the whole season at the same prices they bring at the large auction sales, less the auctioneers' commissions, we are enabled to COMPETE WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PRICES. WE SELL NONE BUT STANDARD MAKES. CONSUMERS WILL SAVE 25 PER CENT. BY LOOKING AT OUR MATTINGS FIRST.
50 PIECES PURE MOHAIR BLACK ALPACAS AT 75c.; COST 90c. TO IMPORT.
1 CASE BALMORAL BLACK CRAPES AT 62½c.
230 GREY FRINGED GRENADINE SHAWLS, $3.75.
THE ABOVE GOODS HAVE ALL COLORED BORDERS, AND ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.
75 PIECES CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, 62c.
250 PIECES CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, 75c.
BLACK CASSIMERES AT $1·25 TO $2.
BLACK, WHITE, BLUE, AND SCARLET 6-4 CLOTHS, FROM $2·25 UPWARDS.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·10.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·25.
LADIES' DRESS LINENS, NEW SHADES.
BOYS' LINEN WEAR.
NONPAREIL SUITS ALL READY TO PUT ON, FOR CHILDREN, $1·75 TO $8.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $1·75.
SQUARE FRONT SPIRAL SKIRT, TO BE HAD NOWHERE ELSE. A NEW PATENT AT
"PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—SWINGING NET SIGN FOR SALE, COST $300. PRICE $50. CAN BE ALTERED FOR ANY OTHER PLACE.
100 WALNUT FRAMES, WITH PICTURE OF BUILDING, WITH GLASSES, 60 CENTS EACH, COST $1·50 FOR FRAMES AND GLASSES. [5 18ws2t

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains
IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 2mf

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

DRY GOODS.

MIXED GOODS
FOR SUITS, 25 CENTS.

Mixed Goods for Suits, 31c.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 37½c.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 50c.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 56c.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 62½c.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 75c.
Black Hernanies! Black Hernanies! 62½ and 75c.
Bargains in Black Silks from New York.
Japanese Mixed Goods, 31c. Bargain.
Chinese Grass Cloth for Suits, 25c.
Linens for Suits, 25, 31, 37½c.
Black Alpacas, cheaper than the cheapest.
Black Alpacas, 25, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
White Piques, from New York auction.
White Piques, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Corded Piques, 25, 37½, 45, 50, 55, 65, 75c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, new choice styles.

5000 PIECES PIQUE TRIMMINGS.

Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 23, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Swiss, 25c.
Plain Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, Victoria Lawns.
French Organdies, Tarlatans, white and colored.
Shirred Muslins, Tucked Nainsooks, etc.
Marseilles Quilts, $2·50, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·50, 5, 5·50, 6, 6·50, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15.
Jacquard Loom Quilts, $2·50.
All-wool Tweeds for Men and Boys, were 50c.; now selling at 30c.
Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Underwear.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 12½, 15, 16c.

FARIES & WARNER,
4 9 1t No. 223 N. NINTH Street, above Race.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET
LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw2mrp

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
RAPSON'S,
4 9 stuth 3m
4 9 3§t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

LIFE INSURANCE
KNICKERBOCKER
Life Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK.
GEO. T. SNIFFIN, ERASTUS LYMAN,
Secretary. President.

DUY & WOODS,
No. 300 WALNUT St.,
General Agents and Attorneys for the State of Pennsylvania.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

The following is a summary of the Company's business for the year 1869:—

9046 New Policies issued, insuring $25,354,646·00

Income from Premiums	$4,599,944·72	
Income from interest	441,979·43	
		5,041,924·15
Disbursements for dividends and expenses	$1,269,614·05	
Disbursements for losses	833,541·80	
		2,103,155·85

Balance in favor of Policy Holders, $2,938,768·30

OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

Which increases the Assets to $6,680,965·56

Disposed of as follows:—

For losses reported but not yet due	$150,139·00
Reserve on all existing policies	5,171,883·47
All other claims, including capital stock	106,705·83
	$5,428,727·30
Leaving a SURPLUS of	$1,252,238·26

From which the Company has declared a DIVIDEND to all participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus, which will be available in payment of the NEXT ANNUAL PREMIUM.

The Dividends of this Company are declared ANNUALLY, and are available towards the payment of the second and all succeeding premiums.

All desirable forms of Policies issued. Full information furnished upon application to the office of the General Agents.

DUY & WOODS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
5 19 ths2tmp PHILADELPHIA.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15tu§] DIAMON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

MARKET STREET,
915
SOLE DEPOT
FOR
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR.
915
MARKET STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR (equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.
GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr., [5 7 stuthim
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
3 30 60trp CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1,
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifteenth street, above Locust street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby requested and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given.

Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Mayor.

Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DOCK Street.

HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 12 thstu

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The managers of the Northern Home for Friendless Children have presented Mr. A. M. Spangler with a handsome silver tea set as a token of their appreciation of the services rendered by the recipient on anniversary occasions.

—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. continued in session yesterday, and adopted the balance of the new constitution and by-laws, also a constitution and by-laws for the government of Rebekah lodges. The per capita tax of ten cents on each member of the Order was reduced to eight cents. The subject of building an orphan asylum was debated at length, and a resolution to erect one was finally defeated. The session will probably close to-day.

—Collector Barnes, of the First District, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first of July next.

—The Chief of Police has given public notice that the Act of Assembly of May 24, 1870, relative to curbstone markets, will be rigidly enforced.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅝.

—Senator Cameron is our representative on the Congressional Campaign Committee.

—Mr. Kelsey expects to get his Diplomatic Appropriation bill through the House to-day.

—Governor Chamberlain has placed an armed guard over the Lime Rock Bank robbers.

—The increasing number of applications for registering indicates that our shipping interests are reviving.

—A number of prominent New York Republican politicians are now in Washington urging the removal of the present Collector of the Port.

—Yesterday the House passed a bill to pay $190,000 out of the Japanese Indemnity Fund to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama.

—A bill authorizing the payment of $100,000 to the officers and crew of the Wyoming, who participated in the action at Simonisaki, Japan, in July, 1865, was laid on the table by the House after a short discussion.

Foreign Affairs.

—There is a ministerial crisis in Denmark.

—Rev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed Dean of Rochester.

—Espartero, it is reported, has again refused the Spanish crown.

—Three Italian frigates are cruising around Caprera to prevent Garibaldi's escape to Naples.

—International contests are thought by the London *Standard* to do nothing but foster mischievous jealousies.

—A Royal Commission has been appointed in England to report on the necessity and the character of scientific education.

—Portugal has just had a *coup d'etat*, the hero of which was General Saldanha, who has now been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the spectacular drama of *Not Guilty*, with its great battle scene, will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will conclude his engagement this evening by appearing as "Fritz."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Allen & Pettingill's Minstrels will commence an engagement on Monday.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will have a benefit this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall, when a number of first-class musical selections will be performed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4:33	MOON RISES	0:32
SUN SETS	7:16	HIGH WATER	6:42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Diligentia, Humphries, Trieste, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark S. B. Hale, White, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Poinsett, Manderson, Boston, do.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr D. Babcock, Colcord, Boston, Souder & Adams.
Schr Palos, Shackford, Salem, do.
Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Geo. H. Squires, Timmons, Norfolk, Va., C. Haslam & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from New Orleans via Havana, 4½ days, with cotton, cigars, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Capes, saw a barkentine coming in, name unknown; off Brandywine, bark Sarah A. Dudman, bound up; off Morris Liston's, bark Venus, from Antwerp.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark J. H. Pierson, Tayler, 4 days from Boston, with brimstone to Winthrop Cunningham & Sons—vessel to Workman & Co.
Dan. brig Phœnix, Mellsted, 45 days from Messina, with fruit and sulphur to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr Geo. S. Adams, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Imperador, from Pernambuco.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Capt. Barrett, for Savannah—Thomas A. Robinson, Savannah, Ga.; Hon. Thomas A. Robinson, do.; Mrs. Wm. H. Wayne, do.; Mrs. Mary Flynn, do.; Horatio J. Wood, do.; Mrs. Randolph Wood, do.; Mrs. S. Morrison and child, do.; J. Hagerdon, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Burger, do.; H. McClean, Augusta, Ga.; Robt. Watson, Columbus, Ga.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 21.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Chattanooga, Robert Foust, and J. P. Packer, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Gen. Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Mary and Willie, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
A. F. Goodman and Maggie and Jennie, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
John Rhine, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Cassio, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Charles Hebart, with lumber to Dodge & Co.
Star, with lumber, for Chester, Pa.
Juniata, with oats to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN,
NEW YORK OFFICE, May 20.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Thomas and Matthew, Eliza Barrett, W. S. Burton, Mary Siver, and C. C. Pope, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 20.—Passed out last evening—Brig Alberti and Coal Boat No. 4. Ship Saranac and a bark are reported at the Brandywine, bound out. Passed in this A. M., a bark, unknown. Passed out at 9 o'clock, three-mast steamer. In harbor, brigs Jane Martin and Manlius—the latter returned last evening; also, schr Jane Flanagan.
Wind SW. and fresh. Thermometer, 75.
May 20—Evening.—The bark Imperador, Heard, from Pernambuco, and brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, from St. Thomas, passed in this afternoon. Brig Manlius, for Havana, went to sea. In harbor, bark Aberdeen, Law, from Sourabaya, etc., for orders; schr Alice B. Gardner, Barbour, from Mayaguez, &c.; brig Jane Martin and schr Jane Flanagan, bound out. The ship Saranac is in sight going up the bay.
Wind S. Thermometer, 85.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 19th inst.
Bark W. White, Doak, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst., for north of Hatteras.
Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, sailed from Trinidad 16th inst. for New York.
Schr Hector, Hackett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 13th inst.
Schr C. H. Young, Richardson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 12th inst.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 12th inst.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newquryport 18th inst.
Schr John C. Henry, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Schr J. B. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 18th inst.
Schr A. H. Edwards, hence, at Alexandria 19th instant.
Schr Geo. Taulane, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 17th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Success, Richards, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official notice is hereby given that the erection of a screw pile lighthouse, to take the place of the light vessel now marking the Wolf Trap Shoal, between the mouths of the York and Rappahannock rivers, Virginia, is about to be commenced.
Masters of vessels and pilots are warned to keep clear of the work, the position of which will be indicated by a lightvessel moored close to it to the eastward, and showing a red light to distinguish it from the Wolf Trap lightvessel, which shows a white light.
It will be well for pilots and others to note that the proposed screw-pile lighthouse will stand within half a mile of the extreme eastern edge of the shoal, in 13½ feet water mean tide, distant about one mile west from Wolf Trap lightvessel, and that vessels must keep to the eastward of it, giving it a berth of at least one-half a mile. Due notice will be given of the completion of the work and its characteristics.
By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1870.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNZA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
Were now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are cering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM SHAW & STEWART,
No. 65 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS' WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locomitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rogers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Nail Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing of the most approved construction, at
F. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. Paris. [31

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

FURNITURE.

YOU!
WILL NOT FIND THE
Bottom of Prices
IN
FURNITURE
AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
STYLES
UNTIL YOU HAVE VISITED
THE
GREAT FURNITURE
Emporium
OF
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
(East Side),
5 17 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
CEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuthimrp

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Sellers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-House in the First Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of the Seventh and Dickerson streets, in the First ward.
Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. HALLIWELL,
5 18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a public school-house in the Twenty-first ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate in Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward.
Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
5 18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.

WISHART'S COLUMN

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether an remedy has as yet been discovered equal to It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 16 sw3m8 PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
STAR COMBINATION.
STAR COMBINATION.
Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.
In Burlesque, Grand Ballet, Immense Olio Entertainment, Farces, etc., by the
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
Family Matinee every Saturday. 5 16 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 21, 1870.
Reproduction of the highly successful drama,
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS
AND BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS,
are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.
Desperate Conflict between the Sepoys and the Young Volunteers. A brilliant, thrilling, and effective Tableau—The Field of Battle during a Fierce Engagement.
TO-DAY—"NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) May 21,
Twentieth and Last Representation of
MR. JOS. K. EMMETT'S
FRITZ, THE EMIGRANT,
In Charles Gayler's great Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
FRITZ.....Mr. JOS. K. EMMETT
With Songs, Dances, and Solos.
MONDAY—Comedy and Drama.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16, and DURING WEEK, Prof. RILEY'S TROUPE, 20 in number; the Great Lawrence Troupe, Frank A. Gibbons, Turner's Dogs and Monkey; Four Premieres Danseuses, Mad'lle De Rosa; Mad'lle Oberti, Mad'lle Brunetta, Mad'lle La Rosa, Emma Alford Clare Vernon, Sydney W. Frank, John Shay, Sam Devere, Bob Harrison, etc.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 5 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY, May 23, and each night until further notice. First appearance in this city of ALLEN & PETTENGILL'S Sensation Minstrels. Johnny Allen and Charley Pettengill and their Great Star Troupe.
Twenty in number. Prices as usual. 5 20 9t

THE PILGRIM.—140 EXHIBITIONS GIVEN.
The Church which took her Second Benefit on Thursday evening crowded the house so that large numbers could not get in.
WONDERFUL BUT MERITED SUCCESS.
Bring your Friends and pay us as many visits as possible before we close.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 2:30 P. M. CONCERT HALL. [5 20 2t

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.
1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Saturdays till 11 P. M. Lectures on useful and scientific subjects every evening. Admission, 50 cents. [5 2 1tf CHESNUT ST.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—A BENEFIT Matinee to the members of the Orchestra having assisted at the Sentz-Hassler Matinee will be given on SATURDAY, May 21, at 4 o'clock. The Orchestra will comprise forty-five performers. Admission, 50 cents. All outstanding tickets to former matinees will not hold good for this occasion. Tickets for sale at the principal Music Stores. 5 19 3t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in connection with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

THE PILGRIM IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BEST EXHIBITION IN THIS CITY. YES, IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT HALL, 2:30 and EVENING. 16

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT HOLMESBURG, PA., containing 8¾ acres, 5 of which are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and 3¾ acres in pasture, that can be cut up into building lots.
The whole property fronts on the road leading to the Railroad Station, which is distant only five minutes' walk.
House 40 by 40 feet, three stories high, piazza on three sides, back kitchen; all with all the modern conveniences.
Stone stable and carriage-house, 30 by 36 feet; stable-yard and chicken-house; convenient to the schools, churches, and stores; communication almost hourly. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply to No. 23 North WATER Street. 5 10 tuths8t

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SON'S SALE.—On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, modern 3-story Brick Residence, No. 522 N. Eleventh street. Also, two 3-story Dwellings in rear, on Inquirer street. See descriptive catalogues. 5 21 2t*

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—The very elegant country seat situated on the York road and county line adjoining City Line Station N. P. R. R., built by Thomas Mott and lately owned by Joseph F. Page. This property was built without regard to cost, and is too well known to need further description
5 19 3t* R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
THE BUILDING NO. 507 NORTH STREET.
Central, convenient, and well arranged for agency or light manufacturing busines.
RENT LOW. [1t*
Apply at No. 44 NORTH FIFTH Street, second floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.
Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 tyrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. (5 19 1mrp) 211

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Some months ago considerable excitement was caused by the announcement that certain "irregularities" had been discovered in the management of the great publishing establishment known as the Methodist Book Concern, and it was plainly charged that certain profits that ought to have been devoted to the spread of religious information and instruction were diverted into the pockets of persons connected with the management of the Concern. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and in due time a majority report was presented that had a good deal of "whitewash" color about it, and that, without entering into an explanation of the facts that every Methodist in the country had a right to be informed upon, merely said the affairs of the Concern had been properly conducted, and that there were no causes for complaint. A minority of the committee, however, took a very different view of the subject, and plainly expressed their opinion that there had been gross mismanagement, and that by every consideration of decency and justice a full and thorough investigation was demanded. The majority, however, managed to get their report accepted by the conference, and the parties implicated in the alleged "irregularities," not content with this nominal exculpation, commenced to persecute those who instigated the investigation. Dr. Lanahan, the junior agent of the Book Concern, who first exposed the aforesaid "irregularities," has been the special object of attack. The "ring" who have had the control of the Concern, and who succeeded in having their performances whitewashed, have now turned upon Dr. Lanahan with the intention of crushing him if possible; and at a secret meeting of the Book Committee, held on last Tuesday, charges were preferred against that gentleman on the ground that he has brought scandal upon the Church by his exposures. Dr. Lanahan is to be suspended from office while awaiting trial, which is apparently all that the "ring" wants.

We are accustomed to condemn the knavery and corruption that disgrace our politics, but what can we expect from politicians who do not profess to have consciences when such things as these are done by men who appear before the world as teachers and preachers of the gospel, and who are the authorized representatives of one of the largest and most influential religious bodies in the country? All that these men say in their pulpits and every word of moral and religious instruction that is put before the world in their books are practically denied by their actions. Not only is every consideration of decency and justice violated, but religion is brought into contempt, and the moral influence of a great and popular religious denomination is injured to an extent that words can scarcely express. The Book Concern people may oust Dr. Lanahan, but that gentleman cannot be injured by any such absurd charge as has been brought against him, and the attempt to persecute him for doing his obvious duty can scarcely result otherwise than in causing a complete exposure of all the transactions that the Book Concern "ring" are now endeavoring to cover up.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The importance of reducing the annual burden of the national debt by a reduction of the rate of interest, as soon as this change can be justly and judiciously made, is universally recognized. The difference between six and four per cent. per annum on a debt of two thousand millions of dollars amounts to the snug sum of forty millions, and the people would gladly hail the reduction of national taxation, or of the principal of the debt, which could be effected by such an enormous saving in one of the current expenditures of the Government. The only points in dispute are whether such a reduction is practicable, and what steps should be taken to secure it. The opponents of a Funding bill base their opposition solely on the details of this or that plan, and on doubts in regard to the readiness of American capitalists to accept less than six per cent., and the desirability of locating or negotiating loans in foreign countries. We know, as a matter of fact, that the current gold value of our securities has increased so much during the last few years in the home as well as foreign markets, that if a similar improvement continued for a short time longer, and the loan was not subject to redemption at an early period, plenty of purchasers would be willing to pay for our bonds a price that would yield them less than four per cent. gold interest. An abundance of capital is being advanced at this very moment, on less favorable terms, and exchanged for less secure and less profitable stocks and bonds than a four per cent. American loan. While the rates of interest here are much higher than in Europe, we have many citizens for whom undoubted security and convenient payments possess irresistible attractions, and who would to-day prefer United States four per cent. bonds (if they could not be obtained on any better terms) to any other investment. A large portion of the debt will, under any circumstances, be held at home, for it has been so thoroughly popularized that many investors cannot be induced by the ordinary financial temptations to voluntarily seek other securities.

For Europe the ruling rates of interest offer no obstacle whatever to a four per cent. loan that is considered perfectly safe. For a first-class security that percentage is above rather than below the prevailing standard. There is in this country, however, a prejudice against the negotiation of national loans in foreign countries, which uniformly finds expression when projects calculated to attain this object are presented to the consideration of Congress, and a disposition, in some quarters, to resolutely oppose any attempt to reduce the rate of interest which is based on the co-operation of European money-lenders. But the statement recently made to the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Charles Bowles, an American citizen, who is now connected with a prominent banking-house in Paris, embraces a series of explanations and propositions which, when they are fully understood, will do much to diminish, if not to destroy, this hostility. He assumes that nearly one thousand millions of our bonds are held in Europe, drawing six per cent. interest, and owned chiefly by bankers or large capitalists, who may at any moment be seized by a sudden whim to return a considerable portion of these bonds to the United States for sale. The proposed change is not to increase this foreign indebtedness, but to transfer it to small holders, in fifty or one hundred dollar bonds, bearing four instead of six per cent. interest. This change he declares to be perfectly practicable if proper legislation is adopted, and if the masses in France can be appealed to as directly as they were by Napoleon when he asked for a popular loan and received proffers of a great deal more money than he needed. It is alleged that if this transfer is effected, the indebtedness held abroad, instead of being an element of weakness and a fruitful source of financial difficulty and distrust, will become an element of strength by stimulating emigration. The purchaser of the hundred-dollar bond will naturally be anxious to increase his knowledge of the country which issued it; inquiry will satisfy him of the many advantages of America; and gradually the bonds will be returned to this country in the possession of owners seeking a new home on our hospitable shores, and enriching the United States by their little hoards of capital as well as their labors.

Professor Silliman's Lecture and illustration of the Yo Semite Valley, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, promises to be the most attractive exhibition of the season. By means of the camera and hydro-oxygen light he will display the magnificent beauties of that wonderful country as they really exist. The tickets are going rapidly, and a large house will greet the distinguished lecturer. The shining lights of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Conventions will be present in large numbers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ORATORIO OF THE "MESSIAH"

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31,

BY THE

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto (of New York, Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia).
MR. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
MR. H. R. BARNHURST, Basso.
MR. W. W. GILCHRIST, Basso. [1t

ENLARGED CHORUS! FULL ORCHESTRA!

CONDUCTOR.....PROF. L. ENGELKE

For the sale of Tickets, etc., see Tuesday's papers.

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by PETER B. SIMONS, Esq. Subject:—"The Present Condition of Christian Association Work in the South and West."
An address by Rev. W. C. CURTIS, D. D., former President of Knox College.
Question for discussion:—"How Can We Best Promote the Success of Associations in Other Places?"
Recitations by HENRY V. McCULLY, Esq.
Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Professor JOHN BOWER.
The public are invited. 1t

☞ THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Superintendent of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and others.
Colonel D. W. C. Moore will direct the singing of a large choir of young ladies.
Tickets, with secured seats, twenty-five cents each, may be had at the Society's House, No. 1123 Chesnut street. 5 19 21 23 24 4t

☞ REV. THEO. CUYLER, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach Sabbath Morning, May 22, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WM. ARNOT, D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland, delegate to the General Assembly from the old country, will preach Sabbath Evening, at 8 o'clock, at BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and BAINBRIDGE Streets.
A cordial invitation to all and specially to Scotch and Irish Presbyterians.
Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. 5 20 2t

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. B. L. AGNEW will preach at 10½ to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, and be installed PASTOR at 3½ afternoon.
Rev. A. M. JELLY, Moderator of Central Presbytery, will preside; sermon by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.; and charges by Rev. D. A. CUNNINGHAM and Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, D. D. No evening service.

☞ OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets—Rev. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, Pastor.
Rev. Dr. EDMOND, of London, Delegate of the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain to the General Assembly, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, of New York, at 7½ P. M.

☞ PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, BROAD Street above Chesnut.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE C. HECKMAN, D. D., of Albany, and at 4 P. M. by Rev. Prof. W. G. BLAIKIE, of the Scotch Presbyterian Delegation to the General Assembly.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—The former Pastors of this Church will preach To-morrow—Rev. JOEL PARKER D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., at 8 P. M. All persons cordially invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL.D., will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. WILLIAM ARNOTT, of Edinburgh, Delegate from the Free Church of Scotland, at 4 P. M.; and Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of Madison Square Church, New York city, at 8 P. M.

☞ FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Rev. JOHN PEDDIE, of Albany, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (choral) and sermon To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. G. BLAIKIE, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Free Church of Scotland, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., of New York, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L.—N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets. Service at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., of Albany; at 8 P. M. by Rev. J. B. KENNEDY, D. D., of Trenton, N. J.
Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., of New York, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Professor W. G. BLAIKIE, of Edinburgh, Delegate from the Free Church of Scotland, at 8 P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets (Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor).—Rev. Dr. CROSBY, of New York, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. MACLEOD, Delegate from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, Rev. I. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach Sunday morning, and Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, of Boston, in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. C. H. PAYNE. Strangers invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—Rev. WILLIAM C. SCHOFIELD will preach in the morning at 10½, and Rev. CHARLES E. COOK in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ REV. JOS. McNULTY, OF WINONA, will preach at North U. P. Church, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. R. D. HARPER, D. D., of Indianapolis, 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ MR. WANAMAKER

INVITES THE

COMMISSIONERS TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

And the

DELEGATES

TO OTHER RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS

Now in session in our City,

To visit his

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting, by the Poet-Artist,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
ON EXHIBITION
at the above BEAUTIFUL GALLERIES for a short time, in conjunction with a collection of Paintings by the same Artist (the property of private citizens), and other choice Works of Art.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
will give a full description of the incident, and read the Poem at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., daily.
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 21 7t

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1870.
Warrants registered to No. 4000 will be paid on Monday, May 23, 1870, at this office, interest ceasing from that date.
Warrants issued in the year 1869 are payable, interest having ceased as per previous notices.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1t City Treasurer.

☞ ATWOOD'S GREAT LECTURE, MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock, before the Young Men's Lyceum, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets.—A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq., will deliver his popular lecture, "The Tower of London and its Victims." Admittance 25 cents. Secured seats without extra charge. 5 21 2t

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

WINES.

PH. LAUBER,

IMPORTER,

Nos. 24 and 26 S. Fifth Street,

Offers the following goods at reasonable prices:—

RHINE WINES, IN WOOD.

(In packages from 5 to 160 galls.)

Vintage.	*Vintage.*
1865 Hahnheimer.	1868 Hahnheimer.
1865 Bodenheimer.	1868 Bodenheimer.
1865 Opperheimer.	1868 Bechtheimer.
1865 Niersteiner.	1868 Mettenheimer.
1865 Deidesheimer.	1869 Hahnheimer.
1865 Forster Traminer.	RED.
1865 Liebfraumilch	1865 Bechtheimer.
1866 Bechtheimer.	1868 Gunnersheimer.
1866 Mettenheimer.	1865 Oberingelheimer.
1866 Dittelsheimer.	1865 Gunnersheimer.

RHINE WINES, IN CASES.

1866 Bodenheimer.	1865 Deidesheimer.
1862 Bodenheimer.	1865 Deidesheimer Rollander
1862 Hahnheimer.	1865 Zellerthaler.
1862 Deidesheimer.	1865 Forster Traminer.
1862 Niersteiner.	1865 Liebfraumilch.
1865 Hahnsheimer.	RED.
1865 Niersteiner.	1866 Bechtheimer.
1865 Oppenheimer.	1865 Oberingelheimer.
1865 Do Rollander.	1865 Gunnersheimer.

CLARET WINES, IN WOOD.
(In casks of about sixty gallons).

BRANDENBURG	FRERES, Bordeaux.
Pauillac.	Margaux.
Macau.	

IN CASES.

Pauillac.	Chateau Lafite.
St. Julien.	Chateau Margaux.
Pontet Canet.	Hermitage.
Chateau Larose.	

BURGUNDY.
(In wood, or glass).

Fuits.	

HUNGARIAN.

Tokay.	Villanyer red.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

WISDOM & WARTER,	Xeres de la Frontera.
[K] Sherry.	Burgundy Port.
[D] Sherry.	Oporto Port.
Amontillado Sherry.	

SELTERSWATER.

1870 in pkgs. of 100 jugs.	1870 in pkgs. of 50 jugs.

CHAMPAGNES.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.

Verzenay, quarts.	Dry Imperial, quarts.
Verzenay, pints.	Dry Imperial, pints.
Vin Imperial, quarts.	

CORDIALS.

Chartreuse, in bottles.	Berlin Getreide Kuemmel, in bottles.
Anisette, in bottles.	
Fine Curacao, white, in jugs.	Maraschino, in jugs.
Fine Curacao, red, in jugs.	

IMPORTED LIQUORS.

Zwetschenwasser.	Absinthe.
Kirschenwasser, Hungarian.	Riviere, Gardrat & Co.'s Cognac.
Kirschenwasser, Schwarzwelder.	Jas. Hennessy & Co.'s do.
Mayence Beer, in bottles.	German Wine Vinegar.
Vienna Beer, in bottles.	German Sweet Oil, in cans.

Particular attention will be given to orders from private families. All goods will be delivered free of charge to any part of the city. 1t

$3000 AND $2000 TO INVEST IN GROUND RENTS. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street. 20 2t

---

SUMMER FABRICS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

CLOSING OUT.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

FRENCH BLACK DRAP D'ETE.
FRENCH BLACK BIARRITZ.
BLACK AND COLORED HABIT CLOTH.
CENUINE SCOTCH BANNOCKBURNS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE AND FIGURED MARSEILLES.

WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW STORE,

Northwest Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,

AS SOON AS COMPLETED.

5000 YARDS

CROSSLEY'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

At $1·50 PER YARD.

BODY BRUSSELS,

$2·00, $2·25 and $2·50.

GOOD INGRAINS at $1·00 AND UPWARDS.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNINURE COVERS, ETC.

SLIP COVERS,

For Furniture and for Carriages.

Just opened, a new assortment of elegant LINEN and other materials, at very low prices.
COVERS MADE IN BEST STYLE, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCED PRICES.

Cauze Summer Blankets,

A delightful article for the present and coming season.
ALSO, NEW FRENCH LINEN CARRIAGE LAP COVERS,
A very desirable and handsome article.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

TARLATANS, NETTING,

AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR COVERING Chandeliers, Pictures, Mirrors, Etc.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Also, an invoice of
Elegant Lace and Nottingham Curtains
At a great reduction in price.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

For Tea and Dessert Cloths.

PLAID TURKEY RED

Table Covering,

Warranted Fast Colors,
REDUCED FROM $1·50 TO $1 PER YADD.
Persons furnishing Summer Residences, Hotels and Boarding Houses in the country or at watering places will find these desirable goods.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
5 18 wfs3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

POSITIVE SALE.

FRANK SHERIDAN, No. 614 ARCH Street,

Declining Business, his entire stock, including Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Paintings, Chromos, Frames, Tables, Office Furniture, Fixtures, Etc. Etc. Etc.,

WILL BE SOLD

On MONDAY, May 23, 1870,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS!

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Will on Monday Mark Down their Entire Stock of Dress Goods with a view to close out every yard.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

Come in the monings, if possible.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STS.

Sea-side Quilts Sea-side Towellings, Sea-side Shawls Arabs and Bedouins.

Hotels, Families, and Ladies Supplied. 5 21 am w3t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1870.

Feminine Book Peddlers.

There are some things few men can resist. One of them is buying from a feminine book peddler a book he don't want. He is conscious of having a small library of good books at home; he believes he has some taste in literary matters; he can illy afford to throw away the price that is asked, but in spite of the prudent conclusion to which his logic inevitably conducts him, his gallantry as an American proves too much for him, and he shells out the stipulated stamps. Your feminine book peddler is irresistible, in the same sense that the widow was irresistible who waited on the unjust judge. You listen to her because of her importunity. You don't want her book and you are not pleased with her manner. Her "cheek" is offensive to you, and the habit she has of smuggling herself into your private editorial apartments and buttonholing you alone in your den is highly exasperating. She generally belongs to that class of people who would have one believe they have seen better days. Certainly her clothes have. The New York species are extremely pertinacious. The female book-peddler of Gotham carries round with her a little subscription-book, in which she requests the names of editors after having worried from them gratuitous notices. The name once given means two dollars down, and unless you broadly state that you desire to be left alone she will talk to you for an hour at a time. If she is young and *you* are young, of course your fate is doubly sealed, for your gallantry is goaded to the point of desperation by the spectacle of a good-looking woman in distress. At any rate, it is a paying business for the woman and a losing business for you.

Man and Wife.

As a pleasing example of how parties are occasionally made man and wife, take the following incident, which happened in this city only a day or two ago. It has been erroneously stated that the ceremony took place at French's Hotel, whereas it was celebrated at the Fifth Avenue, and in one of the most stylish parlors there. In the morning of that day a well-dressed stranger entered a certain notorious drinking-saloon not a hundred miles from that hotel, and, after taking a drink, asked the bar-keeper whether he knew of any one who would do a quiet piece of business and keep dark about it, on condition of being well paid. The bar-keeper, after casting about for a little, said he thought he knew just such a person, and in a few minutes produced his man, of whom the stranger took a prolonged survey. This was evidently satisfactory, for the two men put their heads together, and the stranger explained that he wanted some one to personate a clergyman and perform a marriage ceremony, and that he would give fifty dollars to have the work done well. The individual who proposed to assume the character said he thought he should give satisfaction, and proposed to be known as the Rev. Mr. Smith. He further explained that he must have a clerk to assist him, and that the clerk would be ten dollars extra. To this also the stranger assented, and Mr. Smith having found his accomplice, all three repaired to the bar of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and took Scotch ale, absinthe, and pony brandy. They then went upstairs to a room on the third floor overlooking Madison Square, the stranger on his way up presenting Mr. Smith with a Prayer-book, and informing him that he wished him to perform the ceremony of marriage between him and a woman with whom he had been living two years, but who had grown scrupulous since the McFarland-Richardson *denouement*. Mr. Smith was obviously not playing a villain's part for the first time. He did not appear taken by surprise, but promised that he would perform his duties satisfactorily. They then entered the room, where a pale, beautiful lady was sitting, with a profusion of blonde hair, and an anxious expression on her features. "This is the lady," said the stranger. The lady bowed, so did the two villains, and the marriage ceremony proceeded. After it was over the stranger handed Mr. Smith thirty dollars, having already given him half the stipulated sum before the ceremony commenced, when the bargain was first struck. Next morning man and wife departed for the West, and are supposed at this present moment to be in Indiana.

Diamond Dentistry.

It is rumored that an extravagant fashion has been invented by certain madmen in the uppermost circles of society, who have more money than they know what to do with. This is nene other than that of having diamonds set into one's teeth! I have heard of teeth being likened to a row of pearls before, but I never imagined that dental jewelry would become a mere matter-of-fact, I suppose the girl in the fairy tale who dropped diamonds from her mouth whenever she talked must have resorted to some such artifice as this. The settings got loose and the jewels dropped out.

One of Her Own Sex.

Virtuous women are not always remorseless against those of their sex who are imprudent. Mrs. Richardson, for instance, has plenty of friends amongst good and noble women. I myself have heard one of the purest women and brightest writers in New York plead strenuously with a prominent editor in defense of that unhappy woman, and beg him not to lift his pen against her. This fair pleader had never seen Mrs. Richardson, and knew nothing about her but what she had read in the newspapers, but she believed in her innocence and purity, and felt that even were she as bad as certain organs tried to make her out, she had suffered sufficiently to compensate for it all. Nor was the pleader's voice lifted in vain, for before she left the newspaper office the cynical man of the pen had relented and promised that for that day at least nothing should be said against that imprudent but unhappy woman.

Decoration Day.

Strange as it may seem, there are some people who disapprove of the solemn observances of Decoration Day, and would, if they could, scratch the 30th of May from the category of public holidays. They affect to believe that the interest manifested is not deep and vital; that it is merely the occasion for floral trifling and flirtation. Let such cynics say what they will, the fact remains that Decoration Day has struck its roots deep and wide throughout the community. Magnificent preparations are making in this city for its observance. There will be solemn music and the distribution of the fairest and most expensive flowers the season furnishes, and there is not a graveyard where a soldier lies buried but what will be wreathed until it sends forth heavy breaths of fragrance.

City Hall Park.

They have commenced beautifying City Hall Park. They have dug up about twenty square feet of earth and laid it out beautifully to dry. This comprises the amount of horticultural labor that has as yet been bestowed upon that paradise. Meanwhile the sidewalks are soaked with mud, and the pedestrian picks his way with fear and trembling.

The Tammany.

The theatre known as Tammany has undergone a reform. Cigars and drinks have been banished and the stands for drinkables affixed to the back of every seat are empty. At best, however, the Tammany is a very dreary place of entertainment. The programmes are fearfully long and the ballet-dresses wonderfully short. Encores are repeated to the half-dozenth time, and athletic artists feed themselves with their toes and transact other triumphs of genius. Every kind of miscellaneous entertainment been tried there and none have succeeded.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

HAIL AGAIN!

Like forty thousand railroad trains
The storm came, charged with shot and shell,
And took incalculable *pains*
To ventilate our houses well.

Stone fights between the wind and cloud
Coming like thieves, when least expected,
Suggest that every man's allowed
To keep his property protected.

To break the battling of the hail
Precaution and plate-glass may do,
But only Marvin's Safes avail
To stop the burglars breaking through.

In vain is outward skill applied,
And all internal forces fail,
To coax the lock, or crack the side;
To Marvin's Patent Safes all hail!

The best Fire and Burglar Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

A DIALOGUE IN WALL STREET.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tell upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up: "Do I look panic struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of PLANTATION BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves, and wonderful powers of endurance prove that it is well-founded.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.—We notice that Dr. Hartwell, so long and favorably known in Philadelphia as the originator and dispenser of the COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT, has transferred his entire interest and business in this city to G. R. Starkey, A. M., M. D. If the business must needs change hands, we are glad that it has fallen into those of one so competent and reliable as Dr. S. That the Compound Oxygen is a wonderful curative agent is evidenced by hundreds of persons who from hopeless states of disease have been restored to genuine health. Three out of every four persons who are able to visit him he is confident of being able to cure.

All Pulmonary and Digestive disorders yield with wonderful rapidity. Ozena, or offensive Catarrh, that loath some affection, can be promptly cured. The other diseases which this treatment will certainly relieve Dr. Starkey is ready to tell you. Send for a circular, No. 1116 Girard street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, will close out the entire stock at less than gold prices. Below we quote prices of a few leading articles. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a much greater discount from former prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination. Show rooms open till 9 o'clock at night.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING.—
EVERY GARMENT AN ADVERTISEMENT.
EVERY SUIT A CARD
In favor of
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING
cut and made in style unsurpassed by any other first-class house in America.
PRICES AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

TANNING THE SCALP.—All the hair dyes and their congeners, the "colorers," "restorers," etc., discolor the scalp. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the only article for restoring grey hair, which does not stain the skin.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT exist throughout the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The hotel is still kept by the veteran host, Lewis Rice, whose supervision for a quarter of a century has rendered this house so popular.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.—No. 1115 Vine street is the place to get China, Glass, and Queensware at "slaughter" prices. MRS. ROWLAND.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—

ALL GOOD PEOPLE

UNITED

ON THIS POINT—THAT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

GREAT OAK HALL

IS

THE BEST PLACE

IN PHILADELPHIA

FOR BUYING

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT

LOW PRICES.

Strangers in the city particularly invited to visit (whether desiring to purchase or not) the

LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,

MARRIED.

MANN—MCGRAW.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Richmond, Indiana, by Rev. John B. Wakefield, BENJAMIN MANN, of Haddonfield, N. J., to REBECCA H. MCGRAW. No cards.

DIED.

ALLDERDICE.—On the 19th instant, JAMES ALLDERDICE, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 302 S. Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BACHMANN.—On Friday morning, the 20th instant, MIRANDA, wife of A. Bachmann, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1342 Brown street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCFADDEN.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH HENRY, son of Dalty and Ellen McFadden, aged 19 years 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2328 Spring Garden street, on Sunday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MULLIGAN.—On the 19th instant, ANN MULLIGAN, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. James Keegan, No. 1311 Wheat street, below Wharton, on Sunday at 11 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH YOUNG, wife of Mr. Jacob Young, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Temple, No. 6, Massonic Tie, and Mount Vernon Link, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, and Excelsior Lodge, No. 5, Ladies of Pythias, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 528 Diamond street, below Germantown avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 912 CHESNUT Street.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ARE SELLING FOR CASH

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

PREVIOUS TO MAKING ALTERATIONS.

All Goods must be sold immediately.

BUSINESS WILL BE SUSPENDED UNTIL IMPROVEMENTS ARE COMPLETED. 1t*

THREAD-LACE COLLARS.

New opening invoices of Real Lace Collars, from 25 cents to $3; very cheap goods.

PINK NET FOR COVERING.

90 inches, or 2½ yards wide; 38 cents per yard, 35 cents by the piece.

IMITATION BLACK GUIPURE LACE.

Just opened, large and cheap lots, guaranteed all silk, at the same price usually asked for all Cotton Laces.

WET GOODS, NOW DRY.

A small lot of Pekins, Shirred Muslin, French Bands, Veil Barèges from a recent fire-threatened, but water-flooded Chesnut street House.

SATIN PLAID NAINSOOK.

Just opened, several lots of Plaid Nainsook, from 25 to 50 cents per yard, much better than usual for the prices.

STRIPED OR FIGURED PIQUES.

Invite especial attention to the 40-cent P. K., better goods than can be had from importers now at the same price.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND LACES,

By the yard, the largest stock and lowest prices, as usual, at WORNE'S
Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store,
14 No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

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WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS (DIRECT)

On Thursday, May 26, at 8 A. M.

Through Bills of Lading given in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, at as low rates as by any other route.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' SUPERIOR HAMS.

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT,

Has just received a supply of these celebrated HAMS. 5 21 stuth3mrp

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COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

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A. C. SMITH & CO.

TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,

No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.

Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. 5 21 1m

TO LET, NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 14 Rooms, with Stabling, large Garden (planted), plenty of Fruit and Shade, within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station—seven trains daily. Will be rented low by the year. E. T. DOBBINS,
5 21 stuth3t* No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished a modern house, Sixteenth street, below Spruce, at a moderate cent. S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
5 21 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS.

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY MORNING NEXT, the 23d inst.,

A New and Very Elegant Assortment of Ladies' Suits,

Every Variety of Style and Material from $8 to $250

LACE JACKETS, POINTS, BOURNOUS, MARIE ANTOINETTES, Etc. Etc.

BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES.

A full line of LADIES' UNDERWEAR, and all will be sold at remarkably LOW PRICES.

AGNEW & ENGLISH,

No. 839 CHESNUT STREET,

1t4p Opposite Continental Hotel, and

No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING FROM NEW YORK,

50 pieces Finest Japanese Poplins, 28c.
50 pieces White Ground Alpacas, 28c.
25 pieces Satin Stripe Grenadines, 37½c.
100 pieces White Plaid Muslins.
75 pieces Fine French 8-4 Muslins, 37 to 95c.
25 pieces Buff Linen Lawn, for suits, 25 to 31c.
Job Lots in Dress Goods, 19, 25 to 31c.
100 pieces White Pique, 25, 31 to 50c.
20 pieces 4-4 Fine French Corded Pique.
— pieces Heavy Corded Pique.
2000 pieces Pique Trimmings, half price.
Lot of Ruffled Trimmings and Puffings.
500 pieces New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
260 pieces Guipure Trimmings, half price.
300 doz. Autograph Fans, 18c., perforated stick.
150 doz. Linen Fans, 10 to 25c.
2000 Japanese Fans, 8 to 9c.
Fine Vienna Fans, painted on silk.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars.
2000 Lace Collars, 25 to 62c.
New designs Linen Collars and Cuffs.
100 dozen Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 to 50c.
50 doz. Gents' Col'd Bord. and Hemstitched, jobs.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
New designs in Colored Quilts.

Napkins! Napkins! Napkins!

200 doz. Linen Napkins, $1·50, cheapest ever offered.
Table Linens from auction, very low.
Linen Crumb Cloths, new designs.
Nottingham Lace Quilts—a novelty.
The Siesta Mosquito Net—new.
Mosquito Netting, by the yard.
Novelties in Notions.
2000 pairs Embroidered Slipper Patterns, 75c.
Dress Goods, closing out.
San Umbrellas and Parasols.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

Largest lot of Lisle Gloves in the market.
Ladies' Gauze Lisle, 25 to 45c.
Ladies' Lisle, 12½, 15, and 25c.
Ladies' Vienna Silk Gloves.
Ladies' English Black Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Vienna Black Silk Gloves, finest imported.
Gents' Berlin Tilbury Driving Gloves.

Underwear! Underwear!

Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Children's Underwear.
Cartwright & Warner's Best Goods.
Elegant line of Hosiery.
2000 pairs Ladies' Scissors, in leather cases.

Matting! Matting!

Closing sale of Matting.
4-4 White Matting.
4-4 Check and Fancy Matting.
Our Matting is warranted perfect, and fully 25 per cent. less than any Matting in the city, purchasing exclusively for cash. 5 21 stuth3trp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods

AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

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WATCHES,

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Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
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TOWER CLOCKS.
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BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS

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No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for June, contains portraits and characters of distinguished persons:—Louis Prang, the Chromo Artist: Seth Green, Fisherman; Von Jaegar, the great Oculist; Auerbach, Composer; Mary Sudro, the Heroine; The Mother of 160,000 Children; London Beggars; Marvels of Memory; Precocious Children; Science and Religion; Christian Union and Christian Courtesy; INSANITY, some of its Causes; Our Government, who are our Legislators? Is it Safe for Women to Appear Alone in Public? Choice of Pursuits; or, What can I do Best? Personal Hygiene; Journalism of the Future, etc. A capital number, 20 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. JOHN L. CAPEN, No. 26 North NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 5 21 2t

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp

D. M. TOWNSEND,

No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

Will commence on MONDAY their

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

The Greatest Bargains will be given in Hosiery, Hdkfs., Embroideries, White Piques, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Lisle and Silk Gloves, White Gloves, Buff Gloves, Bows, Ties, Lace Collars.

Positive Bargains will be Given.

We cannot enumerate prices, but a call will convince you we mean this to be a

CLEARANCE SALE.

Our Kid Glove Stock is unequalled in the city of Philadelphia.

Kid Gloves at $1·00, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, and $1·85 for our fine glove, the "Bartley."

Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. [4 2 wstfrp

TRY THEM. NO RISK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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BEST KID GLOVES.

OPENING SALE

TO

Commence MONDAY, May 23,

TO

CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Will offer his Splendid Stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, Etc.,

For Ten Days, at a Great Reduction on Former Prices.

ELEGANT MADE-UP SUITS $10.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS, 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

Great Inducements offered to strangers visiting the city. 5 21 smw3t

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

S. W. Corner Ninth and Chesnut Streets,

Having made special arrangements with leading French manufacturers for the exclusive sale of their goods in the United States, we are now receiving Cretonne Papers, with the Furniture Covering to match; Imitations of Stamp Leathers, Gobelins, Tapestries, Brocades, etc., together with a large variety of low-priced French Papers—all personal selections by one of our firm at the manufactories in Paris. And we shall be in receipt of all that is new in design and pattern as they are brought out in France.

We give particular attention to our

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

And send our Paper Hangers to any part of the country. 5 14stuth4p

HOWELL, FINN & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of John Henry Weimann, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Ten Building Lots, Southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, near the Tioga Station, on the Germantown Railroad, Twenty-eighth Ward. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those ten contiguous lots of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, Twenty-eighth ward; each containing in front on Westmoreland street 90 feet, and extending in depth 112½ feet. They are near the Tioga Railroad Station.

No. 2. Also, all those four contiguous lots of ground, situate on the north side of Delaware street, which runs westward from Twenty-first street, between Alleghany and Westmoreland streets, beginning at the distance of 100 feet from the west side of Twenty-first street; containing together in front 80 feet, and in depth 112 feet 6 inches.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Business Location. Three-and-a-half-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 531 Callowhill street. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Callowhill street, 38 feet 4 inches east of Sixth street, No. 531; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending northward, at right angles with Callowhill street, on the east side thereof, 50 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 14 feet 5 inches; thence southward at right angles with Callowhill street, 4 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 4 feet 7 inches; thence southward 46 feet to Callowhill street, and thence eastward along Callowhill street 19 feet. The house has the gas throughout. Will rent for $700. Possession July 1, 1870. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Tracts of land, 1598 and 718 acres, West Virginia. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described tracts of land, viz.:—

No. 1. All that tract of land, containing about 1598 acres, more or less, situate in Ritchie county, West Virginia.

No. 2. All that tract of land, containing about 718 acres of land, Ritchie county, West Virginia.

The above tracts are mountain land and well wooded. See plan. Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest from date of sale. By order of L. F. BARRY, Trustee of JOHN HERR.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS. 2½-story Frame Cottage, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Tioga streets. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½-story frame cottage and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Tioga streets; the lot containing in front on Tioga street 200 feet, and extending in depth 229 feet 6 inches to Atlantic street. The house has 7 rooms, newly papered throughout; has gas, well shaded with trees, shrubbery, etc. It is 1¼ squares west of Tioga Station, on the pavement. Subject to a dower of $89 per annum, and a mortgage of $1000. Terms—$1000 cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 25 4w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets (being No. 2001 N. Twenty-second street); the lot containing in front on Twenty-second street 27 feet 9 inches, and in depth along Norris street 175 feet to a 50 feet wide street. The house is 22 feet front by 52 feet deep, contains 15 rooms, with every convenience; solid walnut stairway, washstands, marble vestibule, underground drainage, marble mantels, bell calls, etc. Immediate possession. $200 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 4342 Main street, Manayunk. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Main street, Manayunk, No. 4342; containing in front 17 feet 5 inches, and extending in depth 56 feet on one line and 53 feet on the other. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, has bulk window, gas, range, and vault under fronnt pavement. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

INSURANCE.

PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Office—No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

Organized to promote Life Insurance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any denomination solicited.

Policies already issued exceeding

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

This is a PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, and entitled to the special confidence of the community.

PERFECT SECURITY. LOW RATES.
SMALL EXPENSES. PURELY MUTUAL.
LOW RATE OF MORTALITY.

These conditions enable a company to give advantages which cannot be surpassed.

Policies issued on the Non-Forfeiture Plan.

Statistics show that the average mortality of Friends is nearly 25 per cent. less than that of the general population. 2 12 cos5p

A LOW RATE OF MORTALITY
MAKES
CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The June number of *The Galaxy* has the following table of contents:—

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade, chapters xlii and xliii (with an illustration); "Fra Angelico," by Margaret J. Preston; "Tobaccophagoi and Tobaccophagism," by John C. Draper; "Enola," by Howard Glyndon; "American Men and Englishmen," by Justin McCarthy; "Keeping the Cash," by J. T. McKay; "Ten Years in Rome—Internal Economy of the Papal States, Ecclesiastical and Civil;" "Two Women," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Ad Astra," by H. D. Ganse; "Senator Wilson and Edwin M. Stanton," by J. S. Black; "Hostages," by H. H.; "Early Incidents of the Rebellion," a chapter from Mr. Thurlow Weed's autobiography, by Thurlow Weed; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

As entertaining reading for the hot weather as can be found in the magazine is the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black's letter to Senator Wilson in reply to his article entitled "Edwin M. Stanton," which appeared in the February number of *The Atlantic*. Judge Black opens with a general defense of President Buchanan and the members of his Cabinet, in which, however, he advances nothing very new or startling. The most interesting portion of his paper is that which refers to Mr. Stanton and the eulogy pronounced upon him by Senator Wilson. This we quote for the edification and delectation of our readers:

Your attacks upon Buchanan, Toucey, and Thompson might be safely passed in silence, but the character of Stanton must utterly perish if it be not defended against your praise.

You give us the first information we ever had that Mr. Stanton, though acting with the Democratic party, was an abolitionist at heart almost from his earliest youth. For this fact you vouch his declaration to Judge Chase more than thirty years ago, at Columbus, Ohio; and you attempt to corroborate it by citing his association at Washington with Dr. Bailey and other abolitionists. If you tell the truth, he was the most marvellous impostor that ever lived or died. Among us, his political principles were thought to be as well known as his name and occupation. He never allowed his fidelity to be doubted for one moment. It was perfectly understood that he had no affinities whatever with men of your school in morals or politics. His condemnation of the abolitionists was unsparing for their hypocrisy, their corruption, their enmity to the Constitution, and their lawless disregard for the rights of States and individuals. Thus he won the confidence of Democrats. On the faith of such professions we promoted him in his business, and gave him office, honor, and fortune. But, according to your account, he was all the while waiting and hoping for the time to come when he could betray the Constitution and its friends into the cruel clutches of their enemies. For this cold-blooded and deliberate treachery you bespeak the admiration of the American people. You might as well propose to canonize Judas Iscariot.

I maintain, on the other hand, that he was what he seemed to be, a sound and sincere friend, political and personal, of the men who showered their favors on his head. He had at least the average amount of attachment for "the Constitution of the United States, and for the peace, good order, and happiness of the same." As a necessary consequence, he dreaded the dishonest and destructive rule which he foresaw that you would be sure to establish as soon as you could. His Democracy did not cease when the war opened. In the summer of 1861, when your anti-constitutional principles began to be practically carried out by the kidnapping of innocent citizens, by the suppression of free speech, and by the enslavement of the press, he imprecated the vengeance of God and the law upon the guilty authors of those crimes with as much energy as any Democrat in the nation. Only a short time before his appointment as Secretary of War his love of liberty and legal justice impelled him to curse Mr. Lincoln himself with bitter curses. He called him by contemptuous names, and with *simian*, if not with "swinish phrase soiled his addition." I admit that he changed these sentiments afterwards, but I deny that he had adopted your way of thinking while he pretended to concur in ours. His conversion was a real one, produced by what he regarded "as good and sufficient reasons him thereunto moving," and it was accompanied, or immediately followed, by a corresponding change of his party attitude. He was not what you make him out, a mere fawning hypocrite.

The issue is plainly made. The friends of Mr. Stanton will not permit you to gibbet him in the face of the world after death has disarmed him of the power of self-defense. You must prove the injurious allegations you make or else accept the just consequences. If the Chief Justice will say that he knows Mr. Stanton to have been "in entire agreement" with the abolition party thirty years ago, his testimony may silence denial. But you must not trifle with us; we will hold you to strict proof; hearsay evidence will not be received; least of all will the fact be admitted upon the second-hand statement of a person who thinks, as you manifestly do think, that deception, fraud, and false pretenses are an honor to the man who practises them.

Next in chronological order is your assertion that Mr. Stanton, while yet a private citizen, advised Mr. Buchanan that it was the duty and the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States; that is to say, make war against all the inhabitants of every State in which an ordinance of secession had been or should be passed. Now, mark how plain a tale will put you down. Mr. Stanton never was consulted on that subject by the President until after he was Attorney-General; and he never at any time gave such advice as you put into his mouth. He never entertained any opinion of that kind, for he was a lawyer of large capacity and could not believe an absurdity. He had too much regard for his professional character to maintain a legal proposition which he knew to be false. He certainly would not have so debased himself in the eyes of the administration with whom he was particularly desirous, at that time, to stand well.

On this point I wish to be very distinct. I aver that Mr. Stanton thoroughly, cordially, and constantly approved of and concurred in the constitutional doctrines which you denounce as timid and treasonable. He endorsed the opinion of his predecessor with extravagant and undeserved laudation; he gave his adhesion to the annual message in many ways; and the special message of 8th January, 1861, which expressed the same principles with added emphasis, was carefully read over to him before it was sent to Congress, and it received his unqualified assent. The existing evidence of this can be easily adduced: it is direct as well as circumstantial, oral as well as documentary, and some of it is in the handwriting of Mr. Stanton himself. If you are willing to put the question into a proper form for judicial investigation, I will aid you in doing so, and give you an opportunity to make out your case before an impartial tribunal.

If your statement be true that Mr. Stanton disbelieved in the principles to which the administration was unchangeably pledged, how did he come to take office under it? Was he so anxious for public employment that he consented to give up his own convictions and assist in carrying out measures which his judgment condemned as the offspring of timidity and treason? Or, did he accept the confidence of the President and the Cabinet with a predetermined intent to betray it? Either way you make him guilty of unspeakable baseness.

But conceding that he would accept, why did the President, with the consent of his advisers, give the appointment to a man whom they knew to be hostile to them upon points so vital not only to the public interests but their own characters? That at such a time they would invite an undisguised enemy into their counsels, is a tale as wildly improbable as any that ever was swallowed by the credulity of the Salem witch-finders. Your own consciousness of this compels you to explain by attributing it to a special intervention of Divine Providence. Your impious theory is that Almighty God procured this appointment miraculously, in order that you, the enemies of the American Constitution, might have a spy in the camp of its friends. This will not serve your turn. Reason never refers a human event to supernatural agency, unless it be impossible to account for it in any other way. The mystery of this case is easily cleared up by the hypothesis that you have misrepresented it from beginning to end; which is no miracle at all, but quite in the natural order of things.

The truth is, Mr. Stanton was in perfect accord with the administration, before and after he became a part of it, on every question of fundamental principle. He had unlimited confidence in the men with whom he was acting, and they confided in him. For his chief and some of his colleagues he professed an attachment literally boundless; for all of them who stayed during the term, and for Thompson, who did not stay, he was warm in his friendship. You would now have us believe that these were merely the arts of an accomplished impostor; that while he was, in appearance, zealously co-operating with us, he was reporting to you that "he saw treason in every part of the Government;" and that he was secretly using all the means in his power to stir up the vilest passions against us.

Some overt acts of the treachery you ascribe to him are curious; for instance, the Sumner story, which you tell with singular brevity and coolness. Mr. Sumner called on him at his office, for what purpose you do not disclose. Mr. Stanton did not receive his visitor either with the politeness of a gentleman or the courtesy due to a Senator, much less with the cordiality of a friend; but hustled him out of the building as if ashamed to be seen with him in daylight. He told him expressly that he did not dare to converse with him there, but would see him at one o'clock that night. The hour came, and then, when the city was wrapped in sleep, he skulked away to the meeting place, where, under the cover of darkness, he whispered the tales which he did not dare to utter in the hearing of the parties they were intended to ruin. And those parties were his friends and benefactors! Into what unfathomed gulf of moral degradation must the man have fallen who could be guilty of this! But remember, this is another second-hand story, and you are not a competent witness. We will trouble you to call Mr. Sumner, if you please. Let him testify what treason Stanton disclosed, and explain, if he can, how this midnight and secret information against men whom he was afraid to confront is consistent with Mr. Stanton's character as a courageous, outspoken, and honest man.

He said nothing whatever to us about the treason which he saw in every part of the Government. He made no report of his discoveries to the President. He maintained unbroken his fraternal relations with his colleagues. By your own account, he admitted to Mr. Sumner that he did not dare to speak of such a thing even in his own office, lest it might reach the ears of his associates in the administration. Among the members of Congress whom you name as the recipients of his secret communications, not one man of moderate views is included; much less did he speak to any friend of the parties accused. He cautiously selected their bitterest enemies, and poured his venom into hearts already festering with spite. The House raised a committee "to investigate treasonable machinations and conspiracies," upon which there were members of both parties. Stanton did not go before it and tell his story; nor did he mention the subject to Cochrane, Reynolds, or Branch; but he "made an arrangement by which Messrs. Howard and Dawes were informed" of whatever they wanted to know. It appears, too, that a committee of vigilance was organized by the more active Republican members of Congress; in other words, the extreme partisans of both houses got up a secret body of their own, not to perform any legal duty pertaining to their offices, not to devise public measures for averting the ruin which threatened the country, but to prowl about in the dark for something to gratify personal malice or make a little capital for their party. You were a member of that committee, as it was fit you should be, and Mr. Stanton gave you "warnings and suggestions" how to proceed. This is what you call "rising in that crisis above the claims of partisanship." At night he assisted you to rake the sewers in search of materials to bespatter his colleagues, and every morning he appeared before them to "renew the assurances of his distinguished consideration." It was thus that, in your estimation, "he consecrated himself to the *lofty* duties of an *exalted* patriotism."

What cargoes of defamatory falsehood he must have consigned to your keeping! You do not break the foul bulk, but you have given us some samples which deserve examination. He denounced Mr. Toucey as false to his country, inspired Dawes' resolution against him, and expressed the belief that he ought to be arrested. Let us look at this a moment.

To Mr. Toucey's face Mr. Stanton breathed no syllable of censure upon his official conduct as head of the Navy Department. To the President or Cabinet he expressed no doubt of his wisdom, much less of his honesty. He met him every day with a face of smiling friendship. Toucey certainly had not the remotest idea that Stanton was defaming him behind his back, or conspiring with abolitionists to destroy his reputation. He would as soon have suspected him of an intent to poison his food or stab him in his sleep. Can it be possible that Stanton was the author of the Dawes resolution?

That resolution is found in the *Congressional Globe*, Second Session, Thirty-sixth Congress, 1860-61, part second, pp. 1423-24. The proceeding was begun, no doubt, in the hope of finding something on which the charge could be founded of scattering the navy to prevent it from being used against the South. But that failed miserably; and the committee reported nothing worse than "a grave error" of the Secretary in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignation of certain naval officers. Even this had no foundation in law or fact. Its truth was denied and the evidence called for; none was produced. The right to explain and defend was demanded, but the gag of the previous question was applied before a word could be said. The accusers knew very well that it would not bear the slightest investigation. Mr. Sickles said truly (amid cries of "Order") that "censure without evidence disgraces only those who pronounce it." Mr. Toucey's reputation was never injuriously affected by it in the estimation of any fair-minded man. But you fish it up from the oblivion to which it has been consigned, and try to give it decency and dignity by saying that Stanton inspired it. You do not appear to perceive the hideous depth to which your assertion, if true, would drag him down. It is not true; the whole business bears the impress of a different mind.

M.. Stanton also suggested that his colleague and friend Toucey *ought to be arrested*. This could not have been a proposition to take him into legal custody on a criminal charge regularly made. That would have been utterly impossible and absurd. The Dawes committee itself could find nothing against him but an error of judgment. The suggestion must have been to kidnap him, without an accusation or proof of probable cause, and consign him to some dungeon without trial or hope of other relief. If Stanton attempted to get this done, he was guilty of such perfidy as would have shocked the basest pander in the court of Louis XV. But to confute your libel upon Toucey and Stanton both, it is only necessary to recollect the fact that kidnapping of American citizens was at that time wholly unknown and absolutely impossible. We were living under a Democratic administration, the country was free, and law was supreme. Tyranny had not yet sunk its bloody fangs into the vitals of the national liberty. The systematic perjury which afterwards made the Constitution a dead letter was not then established as a rule of political morality.

Your whole account of the "Cabinet scene" at which Floyd, "raging and storming, arraigned the President and Cabinet," and "the President trembled and grew pale," and "Stanton met the baffled traitor and his fellow-conspirators with a storm of fierce and fiery denunciation," is a pure and perfectly baseless fabrication. It is absurd to boot. What was Floyd's arraignment of the President and Cabinet for? You say for violating their pledges to the secessionists; and the charge against the President and Cabinet of violating *their* pledges was predicated solely on the fact that Colonel Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter; and *Floyd was disappointed in Colonel Anderson*, whom he "had expected," as a Southern man, to "carry out his purposes in the interest of treason." This is mere drivelling at best, and it is completely exploded by the record, which shows that Colonel Anderson's transfer of his force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter was in literal obedience to orders from the President, which Floyd himself had drawn up, signed, and transmitted. Moreover, Floyd at that time was not in a condition to arraign anybody. He himself had just before that been not only arraigned but condemned, and the President had notified him that he would be removed if he did not resign. Was it this broken-down and powerless man who made the President tremble and grow pale by complaining that a subordinate had unexpectedly obeyed his own orders? You are not silly enough to say so. Was it Stanton's "storm of fierce and fiery denunciation?" Stanton was no stormer in the presence of such men as he then had to deal with. His language was habitually deferential, his whole bearing decent, and his behavior at the council board was entirely free from the insolence you impute to it. Your tales do not hang together. No one can give credence to your report of bold and stormy denunciation by Stanton in the presence of his chief and his colleagues, and at the same time believe what you say of him at another place, where you describe him as a dastard, skulking about in the dead of night to find a place of concealment remote enough to make him safe, and confessing that he did not dare to breathe his accusation in the face of day. The crawling sycophant—the stealthy spy—who bargained so carefully for darkness and secrecy when he made his reports, must have been wholly unfitted to play the part of Jupiter Tonans in a square and open conflict. It is not possible that the fearless Stanton of your "Cabinet scene" could be the same Stanton who, at one o'clock in the night, was "squat like a toad" at the ear of Sumner,

Essaying by his devilish arts to reach
The organs of his fancy.

I take it upon me to deny most emphatically that Mr. Stanton ever "wrote a full and detailed account of that Cabinet scene" by which you can have the least hope of being corroborated. I cannot prove a negative; but I can show that your assertion is incredible. That he should have coolly indited a letter, even though he never sent it, filled with foolish brags of his own prowess, which half a dozen men then living could prove to be false, was not consistent either with his prudence, veracity, or taste. Besides, he often spoke with me about the events of that period, and never in my hearing did he manifest the slightest disposition to misunderstand or misrepresent them. On the contrary, when a statement resembling yours about the Cabinet scene was published in a London paper, I suggested that he ought to contradict it; and he replied, explaining how and by whom it had been fabricated, but said it was not worth a contradiction, for every man of common intelligence would know it to be a mere tissue of lies. You cannot destroy Stanton's character for sense and decency by citing his own authority against himself. Nor can you find any other proof to sustain the story. It is the weak invention of some scurvy politician, who sought to win the patronage of one administration by maligning another.

Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,
Hath devised this slander.

Your history of his appointment to the War Department is as erroneous as that which you have given of his conduct while Attorney-General. You say that he cordially indorsed Mr. Cameron's recommendation to arm the negroes against the white people of the South; that Mr. Lincoln disapproved this and required it to be suppressed; that afterwards, when Cameron "felt the pressure of the multiplied labor," he proposed to resign, but coupled his offer with a condition that "some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy," namely, the policy of arming negroes, to which Mr. Lincoln was himself opposed; that Cameron did resign upon these terms, and used the privilege conceded to him by suggesting the name of Stanton. Everybody who knows Simon Cameron will understand the object of dragging this thing by the head and shoulders into your article. In fact and in truth there was no kind of connection between these two men—no sympathy nor mutual respect. Cameron did not resign; he was removed for good cause. He had no lot or part in naming his successor. The removal and the appointment were both made before Mr. Cameron knew of either, and they were made because the President saw the necessity of having a man at the head of that department who was competent and incorruptible. The correspondence afterwards published under the names of Messrs. Lincoln and Cameron was fictitious, and got up at the instance of the latter to give the affair a false appearance. It is morally impossible that Stanton could have given his approval to Cameron's abortive report on the negroes; for he was at that time a white man every inch of him, proud of the great race he sprang from, and full of faith in its capacity to fight its own battles and govern itself. Nothing would have humiliated him more than to see the American people relinquish their rightful place in the front rank of the world, surrender their inheritance of free government, and sneak back behind the African for protection in war or in peace. Long after he was Secretary of War he told Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, that he had not only refused to sanction the enlistment of a negro regiment, but had punished an officer for merely proposing it. I understand that you have promised to contradict yourself on this subject, and I hope you will keep your word.

Your account of his raid upon the Treasury, in company with Governor Morton, would look very strange in a panegyric made by anybody else but you. I will restate the facts you have given, but without the drapery by which you conceal from yourself the view of them which must unavoidably be taken by all men who believe in the obligation of any law, human or divine. In the winter of 1863, the Legislature of Indiana was dissolved before the appropriations had been made to carry on the State government or aid in putting troops in the field. Of course, Congress did not, and could not, make appropriations for carrying on the State government or putting troops in the field, which the State was bound to raise at her own expense. But the Governor determined to get what money he wanted without authority of law, and he looked to Washington for assistance. President Lincoln declined to aid him, because no money could be taken from the Treasury without appropriation. Mr. Stanton, being applied to, saw the critical condition of the Governor, and, without scruple, joined him in his financial enterprise. He drew a warrant for a quarter of a million of dollars, and gave it to the Governor to spend as he pleased; not only without being authorized by any appropriation for that purpose, but in defiance of express law appropriating the same money to another and a totally different object. If this be true, the guilt of the parties can hardly be overcharged by any words which the English language will supply. It was getting money out of the public treasury, not only unlawfully, but by a process as dishonest as larceny. It involved the making of a fraudulent warrant, of which the moral turpitude was no less than that committed by a private individual when he fabricates and utters a false paper. It was a gross and palpable violation of the oaths which the Governor and Secretary had both taken. It was, by the statute of 1846, a felonious embezzlement of the money thus obtained, punishable by fine and ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The parties, according to your version, were both conscious of the high crime they were perpetrating, for you make one say to the other, "If the cause fails you and I will be covered with prosecutions, and probably imprisoned or driven from the country." You do not diminish or mitigate the offense one whit by saying that the money was afterwards accounted for. A felony cannot be compounded or condoned by a simple restitution of the spoils; and the law I have cited was made expressly to prevent officers charged with the safe keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public money from using it to accommodate friends in a "critical condition." But what will be said of your trustworthiness as a contributor to history when the public comes to learn that this whole story is bogus? I pronounce it untrue in the aggregate and in the detail—in the sum total and in every item. The truth is this:—In 1863 the Democratic majority of the Indiana Legislature were ready and willing to pass their proper and usual appropriation bills, but were prevented by the Republican minority, who "bolted" and left the houses without a quorum until the constitutional limit of their session expired. The Governor refused to reconvene them, and thus, by his own fault and that of his friends, he was without the ways and means to pay the current expenses of the State. He was wrong, but his error was that of a violent partisan, not the crime of a corrupt magistrate. He did not come to Washington with any intention to relieve his necessities by plundering the Federal Treasury. He made no proposition either to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton that they or either of them should become his accomplices in any such infamous crime. His purpose was to demand payment of a debt due, and acknowledged to be due from the United States to the State of Indiana. The money had been appropriated by Congress to pay it, and it was paid according to law. I know not how Mr. Morton may like to see himself held up as a felon confessing his guilt, but I can say, with some confidence, that if Mr. Stanton were alive he would call you to a very severe reckoning.

What must amaze the readers of your article more than anything else is the perfect sincerity of the belief which you express, directly or indirectly, in every line of it, that the base misconduct you attribute to Mr. Stanton is eminently praiseworthy. You seem to be wholly unconscious of defaming the man you meant to eulogize. But, if your facts be accepted, the honor and honesty of them will not be measured by your standards. It may be true that public opinion has of late been sadly debauched; but the American people have not, permanently changed their code of morality. Good faith between man and man, personal integrity, social fidelity, observance of oaths, and obedience to the laws which hold society together, have heretofore been numbered among the virtues, and they will be again. The government of God has not been reconstructed. Fraud or force may abolish the Constitution, but the Ten Commandments and the golden rule are beyond your reach; some persons have faith enough to believe that even "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them."

The odious character you have given Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in itself, but, if uncontradicted, it must lead to other misconceptions of him. Besides the offenses against law, justice, humanity, and truth which you have enumerated and assigned to him for his glorification, he has been charged with others which, if established, must expose him to universal execration. For instance, it is asserted that in the winter of 1861, when he was a member of the Cabinet, he gave to Governor Brown, of Mississippi, the most emphatic assurance of his conviction that secession was right, and urged him to "go on" with it; that in 1862, while he was writing the most affectionate letters to General McClellan, he not only maligned him at Washington, but maliciously plotted his defeat and the destruction of his army before Richmond; that he refused in 1864 to receive the Andersonville prisoners when offered freely without ransom, exchange, or other equivalent, though he knew that if left there they must perish miserably for want of the medicine and food which their captors had not the means to give them. These accusations, you are aware, have often been made, with horrible aggravations which I need not repeat. His friends have denied and discredited them, mainly on the ground that his character was wholly above such imputations. But you have done your full best to make this defense worthless. If he wore the cloak of constitutional democracy with us, and put on the livery of abolitionism with you, why should he not assume the garb of a secessionist with men of the South? If he tried to get his friend Toucey kidnapped, what moral principle could hinder him from contriving the ruin of his friend McClellan? If he craftily exerted himself at your end of the avenue to bring on a bloody civil war, which according to his own declarations at our end was unlawful and causeless, what crime against human life was he not capable of committing? If he willfully left our prisoners to certain starvation, and then managed falsely to throw the odium of their death upon the political enemies of the party in power, and thus contributed very largely to the enslavement of the Southern States, was not that an act of "intense and abounding patriotism," as well worthy of your praise as some others for which you have bestowed it? Those who give credit to you will find it perfectly logical to believe the worst that has ever been said of him.

Sejanus has passed for about the worst specimen of ministerial depravity whom we have any account of; but nothing is recorded of him which might not be believed of Stanton, if you are regarded as credible authority; for you have made it a labor of love to paint him as a master in the loathsome arts of treachery, dissimulation, and falsehood—unfaithful alike to private friendship and to public duty. With the talents he possessed, and the principles you ascribe to him, he might have made an invaluable Grand Vizier to a Turkish Sultan, provided the Sultan were in the prime of life and had no powerful brother near the throne; but in a free country such a character cannot be thought of without disgust and abhorrence.

In your eyes the "intense and abounding patriotism" of Stanton is sufficient to atone not only for all the faults he had, but for all the offenses against law and morals which the utmost fertility of your imagination can lay to his charge; and patriotism in your vocabulary means devotion to the interests of that political sect which has you for one of its priests. This will not suffice. You cannot safely blacken a man with one hand and neutralize the effect by daubing on the whitewash of patriotism with the other. Patriotism, in its true sense, does indeed dignify and adorn human nature. It is an exalted and comprehensive species of charity, which hides a multitude of sins. The patriotism of Washington, which laid broad and deep the foundation of free institutions and set the noble example of implicit obedience to the laws; the patriotism of John Hampden, who voluntarily devoted his fortune and his life to the maintenance of legal justice; the patriotism of Cato, who resisted the destructive madness of his countrymen, and greatly fell with a falling State; the patriotism of Daniel O'Connell, who spent his time and talents in constant efforts to relieve his people from the galling yoke of clerical oppression; the patriotism of the elder Pitt, who, speaking in the cause of universal liberty, loudly rejoiced that America had resisted the exactions of a tyrannical Parliament—to such patriotism some errors may be pardoned. When men like these are found to have committed a fault, it is well that history should deal with it tenderly,

"And, sad as angels for the good man's sin,
Weep to record and blush to give it in."

But the loyalty that tramples on law—the fidelity which stabs the liberties it ought to protect—the public zeal which expends itself in gratifying the vindictive or mercenary passions of one party by the unjust oppression of another—this kind of patriotism has less claim to the admiration of the world. It is a cheap thing, readily supplied to any faction unprincipled enough to pay for it. It is entirely too "intense and abounding;" and its intensity and abundance are always greatest in the worst times. It does not sanctify evil deeds. If it be not a sin in itself, it certainly deserves to be ranked among what Dr. Johnson calls "the rascally virtues."

Mr. Stanton's reputation is just now in a critical condition. He took no care of it while he lived, and he died, like Bacon, leaving a vulnerable name "to men's charitable speeches." He needs a more discriminating eulogist than you, and a far better defence than I am able to make. I have not attempted to portray his good qualites; I intended only to protest against your shameless parade of vices to which he was not addicted, and crimes which he never committed; and this I have done, not only because it is just to him but necessary for the vindication of others.

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A

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
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And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

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FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

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Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

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The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O

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Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

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Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

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HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases

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of debility and want of nervous actio in the system.

Yours, truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1868.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German

L

Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1868.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in

A

my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,

Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys-

N

pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,

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per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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THE VACANT SPANISH THRONE.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been promised that with the flowers of May should come the election or the selection of a king of Spain. It is permissible to believe that the flowers of May may give place to the fruits of June, and that these in their turn may wither beneath the frosty blasts of November, ere this promise is redeemed; but it is certainly true that the time has arrived when the Spanish people may insist upon a settlement of some kind, so that they may know whether they are to live under a monarchy or a republic. The people who got up the revolution which expelled Isabella declared at the outset that their purpose was to establish a constitutional monarchy with a sovereign who should merit the confidence of the nation. Partisan intrigues and personal jealousies, however, made it impossible to place on the throne the prince whom the revolutionists had agreed to support; and the country has been annoyed by attempts to impose other candidates, and by schemes for the establishment of a republic or a dictatorship. As a make-shift, the regency was set up—the anomaly of having a regent who could not point out the infant sovereign in whose name he reigned being pardoned in consideration of the understanding that the regency was nothing more than a provisional measure, which should give way as soon as the monarch could be chosen. The Cortes and the regent were to choose the king, and, although up to this time they have failed to make their choice, it has now become plain that this state of things cannot be much longer endured. Serrano has apprised Marshal Prim that he is more than anxious to get rid of the unenviable distinction of the regency; the Cortes and the country are desirous of having the business settled; and as it has long ceased to be a secret that the candidate named by Prim will be the successful one, and that no rival has any chance at all, it is all important to determine which of the three possible aspirants to the throne he is likely to name as the choice of himself and his party. These three possible candidates are Marshal Espartero, the Prince of the Asturias, and the Duke de Montpensier. Without ascribing to Prim an undue share of ambition, it may be admitted that at one time he indulged in dreams wherein he saw himself upon the throne; but he has of late abandoned these fancies, and has declared, in terms that banish all doubt, that he repudiates all intention of aspiring to kingly dignities. He is content to be a king-maker instead of a king. But it seems certain that in his king-making he must choose one of the three candidates we have named; and it is not very difficult to determine which of the three he is most likely to select. Espartero is seventy-nine years old. He has no son. If placed on the throne his death, which must soon occur, would leave the country in the same dilemma in which it now finds itself. If the son of Isabella were selected as the king, the exiled and deposed Queen would reign again in the person of her child, the republicans would be exasperated, and even a large section of Prim's own party, the progresistas, would be discontented. There remains the Duke de Montpensier; and, on the whole, to choose him would seem to be the best thing that could be done. He may be said to have shot himself into popularity; his late duel has been a substantial advantage to him; although he is a Frenchman by birth, he is a Spaniard by choice and in feeling; he is popular with the army; he has arrived at an age when the capabilities of a man are most mature; and he might soon make himself beloved by the majority of the people. The only trouble in the way is that Montpensier's party has hitherto been in opposition to Prim; and the latter, in consenting to the Duke's elevation to the throne, would give a triumph to his opponents. But, nevertheless, the chances now seem to be that Montpensier is to become the king, and that, too, ere very long.

JURIES AND PERJURIES.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Erskine said that the grand result of the struggle for constitutional liberty in England, from Magna Charta downwards, was to put twelve men into a box. And when he was made a peer and lord chancellor he took for the motto of his arms "Trial by Jury." There is no doubt of the safeguard which this venerable institution has been to liberty in England and in America. The trial of the seven bishops and their acquittal was a main immediate occasion of the Revolution of 1688, and form one of the great monuments and landmarks of constitutional liberty. The acquittal of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Shelwall at the time of Pitt's Reign of Terror, in 1794, in which Erskine bore so noble a part, and that of Hone, in 1817, which is believed to have broken Lord Ellenborough's heart, are all memorable epochs in the history of liberty. They compelled a more decent administration of criminal justice in political trials, and did much to educate the English mind up to the Reform bill and the cognate reforms which have flowed from it. And in this country it was only the trial by jury that stood between the rage of slavery and pro-slavery power in the cases of the Boston and Syracuse rescuers.

Whether Erskine would have thought the virtue of his grand specific, if he had lived to this day and in this country, as infallible as when he inscribed it on his arms, may be doubted. The twelve men seem to be put in the box here often to secure by perjury the privilege of murder, in case any popular excitement can be aroused for the murderer. They appear to consider themselves superior to all laws, human and divine, and to be entitled to decide on the quality of facts and not merely on the occurrence of the facts. Nothing can be more destructive of social and political morality than such a frightful violation of faith. The only question for a jury to decide in a case of murder, and which they swear to decide according to the law and the evidence, is whether the man accused of the homicide did commit it and did mean to commit it. They have nothing to do with the consequences which may follow their conviction, nor with the palliating circumstances which may extenuate the act. Those responsibilities fall on another department of the Government, equally bound by oath to see to them. In all the notorious and disgraceful cases which have dishonored the administration of American justice, the juries have only perjured themselves mainly through the external pressure brought to bear upon them. The first case that we recollect was that of a young Philadelphian, who murdered the seducer of his sister in cold blood. There was no denial of the facts, but the jury decided that it was a case of justifiable homicide, in the teeth of law and of common sense. It was a case for compassion, and perhaps for recommendation to executive clemency, but not for acquittal. So in the case of Sickles, at Washington—of Cole, at Albany—the murder was brought home to the assassins by undisputed evidence; but the jury, in violation of their oaths to God and their duty to society, made themselves the judges of the provocation, and acquitted the murderers. Surely, these facts show a terrible want of conscientiousness and of a sense of duty as citizens.

The disgraceful case which disgusted even the palled palate of New York through so many days is the newest proof of the degeneration of juries. And we might well add of judges and of the bar. Twelve men were put into a box to decide whether one man killed another intentionally. There never was a clearer case. The premeditation and lying in wait and act of killing were conclusively proved. The theory of defense was insanity. The only things for the jury to consider were whether the prisoner committed the homicide, and, if yes, whether he was insane at the time. The evidence of insanity was so absurdly weak that no real weight was placed upon it; but the whole effort of the defense was put forth to excite the compassion of the jury for the culprit, and their prejudice against his victim. There were but two verdicts that the jury could have rendered without perjury: "Guilty," or "Not guilty by reason of insanity." The pressure from without deterred them from the first, and a sense of ridicule from the last; and so they brought in the only verdict which men regardful of their oaths could not have rendered, and the murderer was turned loose upon society.

This is a shocking state of things, for which there is no remedy but the elevation of public morality. The pulpit and the religious press at least owe a solemn duty to society in this behalf, and they should not cease to uplift their voices against the guilt of perjury, even when protected by legal privilege, when used to excuse murder. If the religious public would do its duty in this regard we might hope that this latest outrage against justice would be the last, or, at least, that the perjury that caused it may be branded with the infamy it deserves.

THE MORAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is only natural that the *World* should look at the result of the State and city election through its own spectacles. It sees things through the medium of colored glass. It finds in the vote a perfect confirmation of the policy which led it long ago to repudiate Pendleton as a financier, and to discard Frank Blair as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency: It discerns in Tuesday's triumph the fruit of "wisdom and moderation," as exemplified in the alleged withdrawal of resistance to the fifteenth amendment; in the selection of candidates having an "unobjectionable war record;" and in a suppositious determination to be guided by "justice, probity, and financial honor" in the treatment of the national debt. And the *World* commends this moral of the contest to the Democracy of other States.

All this is an excusable attempt on the part of a journal which, in many respects, is above its party, to render a service to that party by elevating it to its own plane. There is, too, this obvious basis for the *World's* arguments—the ticket nominated at Rochester was so far ahead of the average Democratic nominations, in personal character and professional responsibility, that it really looked like the beginning of reform. But here the hopeful indications end. The credit won by the Democracy at Rochester was annulled by the great body of the Democratic nominations in New York. What the State ticket did towards investing the party with respectability was undone by the action of other organizations in this city. Locally speaking, there was neither wisdom nor moderation—there was only partisanship, reckless and defiant as ever. Nor, apart from the Rochester nominations, can it be truly said that the party in the State has yet taken a single forward step. So far from acquiescing in the fifteenth amendment, as the *World* asserts, the Democratic majority in the Legislature signalized the opening of the session by a wanton display of their hostility to that measure. Instead of conciliating the colored vote, they adopted the most effectual means of throwing it, irrevocably, into the Republican scale.

We are unable, therefore, to accept the *World's* interpretation of Tuesday's election. That event has no significance whatever as a revelation of an amended policy on the part of the New York Democracy. The policy of the party has undergone no change. And the agencies it relies upon for the attainment of its ends are, as Tuesday's experience proves, precisely those on which it has heretofore relied for victory. "The majority is indeed large," declares the *World*, which then explains the fact by the remark that it "is quite as much owing to the apathy of the Republicans as to the zeal of the Democrats." We cannot suppose that the *World* means what it says. It knows better. Undoubtedly, Republican apathy contributed not a little to the result. But Democratic frauds contributed much more. Fraud in voting—fraud in counting; fraud of the most shameless nature in this city, as everybody with his eyes open must have seen. The consequence is, indeed, a Democratic "triumph," but a triumph of the order common in New York—not one that admits of the lofty moral construction which the ingenious writer in the *World* puts upon it. We have learned that the metamorphosis of Democracy took place in the imagination only: on election day the old temper reappears, and the old weapons win in the fight. That is the real lesson of the hour, and our contemporary in its optimism overlooks it altogether.

In what the *World* says respecting the condition of the Republican party in the State, and especially in this city, there is unfortunately some truth. "Disorganization" is not too strong a term to apply to that condition. Its management needs more brains, more judgment, and, above all, more principle. A more energetic partisanship must be allied to a broader, more generous, and more judicious purpose, or the apathy which operated so disastrously last Tuesday will reappear in the fall. The State must be redeemed by wise and honest leadership and timely and honest organization, if it is to be redeemed at all.

A CLERICAL BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The United Presbyterian Church seems to be unlucky in its ministers. The presbytery of this city has recently had to censure the Rev. Charles B. Smythe for drinking gin and milk on Sunday without asking a blessing on the refreshment, and now the Presbytery of Allegheny has found the Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., guilty of breaking off a marriage engagement for no better cause than that he fancied the young lady to whom he had plighted his faith to be of unsound mind. Of the two, we think Mr. Smythe was the lesser offender. Omitting grace before gin and milk was certainly highly improper in a clergyman; but deceiving the hopes of an innocent damsel, as Dr. Clark did, is a much worse sin.

The evidence taken in Dr. Clark's case shows that he does not pretend that his quondam sweetheart was really demented. All he maintains is that so many people had told him she was liable to become insane as to cause him great distress and agony of mind. She had, besides, on one occasion, in her joy at the prospect of her speedy marriage, behaved in such an excited manner as to alarm him; and, like Othello, he was led to build upon this little basis of fact a towering fabric of suspicion and distrust. In a fortnight or so, however, his fears had been dispelled, and he renewed his vows of love and constancy. But again mischief-makers got hold of him, and this time succeeded in bringing about a final rupture. The presbytery very properly decided that this sort of thing would never do, and they have come down upon the Doctor accordingly.

The truth is, that if the conduct of women engaged to be married is to be tried by any rigorous test, few of them would pass muster as sound in the head. Is there a man living so conceited as to suppose that any woman would marry him if she had all her senses about her? If it were not for the lunacy of the dear creatures, would they ever think of entangling themselves in the matrimonial noose? A sort of delusion comes over them that the men they accept are heroes, or when they are clergymen that they are saints, though their friends see very plainly that they are only very common kind of fellows. Then, too, they are happy in a very silly way over their approaching sacrifice, whereas, if they knew what was before them they would rather betake themselves to weeping. If, now, every lucky dog who has profited by this temporary insanity is to be allowed to back out of the scrape at his pleasure, Heaven knows what will become of society.

Besides, clergymen owe it to themselves, the community, the Church at large, and their own particular flocks, to marry as promptly as possible, and not go round philandering with all the fluttering maidens they may chance to fall in with. Marry a handsome, rich, and accomplished woman if possible; but marry somebody, and put the rest of your single admirers out of suspense. It is hard, to be sure, to cease to be that object of supreme interest to the fair sex—an eligible clerical bachelor; but the pill must be swallowed. Better to have one woman crazy about you than a dozen; but after you have made her crazy, then to cast her off!—fie! for shame, Dr. Clark! If you cannot trump up any better excuse than that, you do not deserve to be a minister. At all events, stay out in the black coal smoke of Pittsburg. No other atmosphere in this world can be so congenial to your nature.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received, 11 10 rp

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GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

5 13 PHILADELPHIA

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1870.

On the petition of HEZEKIAH BRADFORD, of Reading, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 12th day of August, 1856, for an improvement in Ore Washer, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 12th day of July next, that the time for ding arguments and the examiner's report be limited to the 22d day of July next, and that said petition be heard on the 27th day of July next. Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 14 s3t Commissioner of Patents.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Handsome Modern Three-story Brick Residence No. 1625 N. Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, No. 1625; containing in front on Seventeenth street 21 feet and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is built in the best manner and of the best materials throughout; the front is of press-brick, with white marble moulded trimmings, the base extending up to the parlor window-sill; wide marble steps, walnut double front door, marble vestibule, double vestibule door and wide hall; first floor has parlor, dining-room (with Sunnyside heater), marble mantels, kitchen, with low-down range, dresser, sink, etc.; second floor has 2 chambers, stationary washstand, bath-room, with water-closet, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, etc.; third floor has 4 chambers and store-room. The house has 13 closets, besides the dresser; papered throughout in the best manner, stripped on the north and east walls, tin roof, cellar cemented and provided with a first-class heater, underground drainage, etc. The Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railroad will pass the door in a short time, and the Union Line Passenger Railroad will have a double track on Columbia avenue, running to and from the Park, very shortly. The builder guarantees to finish the house in every respect, street improvements included, but does not furnish the gas fixtures. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Possession with deed. Key at the auction store.

No. 2. Handsome modern Three-story Brick Residence No. 1628 Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street, No. 1628, containing in front on Columbia avenue 22 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 77 feet. The house is built in the best manner and of the best materials throughout; the front is of press-brick, with white marble moulded trimmings, the base extending up to the parlor window sills; wide marble steps, walnut double front door, marble vestibule, double vestibule doors and wide hall; the first floor has parlor, dining-room, with Sunnyside heater, marble mantels; kitchen, with low-down range, dresser, sink, etc.; kitchen is painted throughout; second floor has 2 chambers, stationary washstand, bath-room, with water-closet, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, etc.; third story has 4 chambers and store-room. The house has 13 closets, besides the dresser; it is papered throughout in the best manner, it is stripped on the north and east walls, tin roof, the cellar is cemented and is provided with a first-class heater, underground drainage, etc. The builder guarantees to finish the house in every respect, street improvements included, but does not furnish the gas fixtures. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Possession with deed. Key at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—10 very desirable lots, Pine street, east of Fortieth street. On Tuesday, May 31st, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those three lots of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, 225 feet east of Fortieth street, West Philadelphia; each containing in front on Pine street 25 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to a 20 feet street. Two fronts.

No. 2. All those three lots of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, 75 feet east of the above street; each 25 feet front, and in depth 150 feet to said 20 feet street. Two fronts.

No. 3. All those two lots of ground, situate on the south side of Pine street, 300 feet east of Fortieth street; each 25 feet front, and in depth about 150 feet to Baltimore avenue. Two fronts.

No. 4. All those two lots of ground, south side of Pine street, 50 feet east of the above; each 25 feet front, and about 130 feet deep, to Baltimore avenue. Two fronts.

Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. See plan at the auction rooms.

By order of Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF SAMUEL Branson, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two well-secured ground rents, $36 and $27 each a year. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:—

No. 1. All that redeemable yearly ground rent of $36, payable half yearly, without deduction for taxes, on the first day of the months of April and October, issuing out of all that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate on the east side of Amber street, 295 feet 7 inches north of Norris street; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Emma street.

No. 2. All that redeemable yearly ground rent of $27, payable in *coin* half yearly, on the first day of the months of May and November, without deduction for taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate on the south side of Bedford street, 220 feet west of Nineteenth street; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Modern three-story brick Residence, No. 822 North Eleventh street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, north of Brown street, No. 822; containing in front on Eleventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 91 feet 5½ inches, then widening to 27 feet, and extending still further in depth about 40 feet. Terms cash.

No. 2. 2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 839 and 821 Inquirer street, in the rear of the above. All those 2 three-story brick dwellings and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 819 and 821 Inquirer street; each 13½ feet front, and in depth 47 feet 9 inches.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 7 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1423 North Eighth street, with a three-story brick dwelling in the rear on Perth street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Eighth street, north of Master street; containing in front on Eighth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet 9½ inches to Perth street. The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Eighth street; has the modern conveniences and in good repair; also, a three-story brick in the rear on Perth street. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage until March next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 335 North Thirty-second street, between Hamilton and Baring streets. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick (rough-cast) messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirty-second street, between Hamilton and Baring streets, No. 335; the lot containing in front on Thirty-second street 26 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room and bath on the second floor; 3 chambers on the third; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Keys next door, at No. 333. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2126 Franklin street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern two-story brick messuage (with Mansard roof), and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Franklin street, No. 2126; containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, and bath-room on second floor, and 2 chambers on third door; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Terms—$1600 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 737 Bayard street, between Seventh and Eighth, above Reed street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bayard street, east of Eighth, No. 737; containing in front on Bayard street 14 feet, and extending in depth about 91 feet to a 10 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE

ON THE PREMISES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,

KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¼ ACRES,

BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,

Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.

RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.

On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,

At 4 o'clock P. M.,

Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,

All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat, mansion, stable, and coach-house, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," at the Jenkintown Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, residence of W. C. Kent, Esq. On Saturday, May 21, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that elegant country seat, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," situate at the Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 minutes by rail from the depot.

The improvements are an elegant three-story stone mansion, handsomely papered and painted throughout; has large hall, parlor, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, with large store-room attached, and 2 china-closets on the first floor, with hot and cold water; 5 chambers and store-room, bath and water-closets on the second floor; 4 chambers and 2 large closets on the third floor; gas-pipes, furnace, 2 cooking ranges, bell calls, large water-tank, large porch; two-story frame laundry, with tubs, hot and cold water, range, 2 chambers over laundry, root cellar, etc.; stone stable and coach-house, coachman's room, harness-room, cow-house, green-house, ice-house (filled), with provision vault, smoke-house, chicken-house and out-buildings; large vegetable garden (planted), young orchard of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, small fruits, abundance of old shade trees, evergreens, etc.; large and handsome lawn, underground drainage; inclosed in front on Greenwood avenue by a substantial stone wall and a spruce hedge, and on the southwest by a high board fence and a locust hedge. The Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is at the foot of the lawn, about 300 yards from the front door, and shut out by a beautiful woods. Half a mile from Jenkintown, where there are churches, schools, stores, etc. Situation high, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around. See photograph at the auction rooms. Terms—$20,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, COWS, FARMING UTENSILS, ETC.

The entire Household Furniture, Horses, Cows, Farming Utensils, etc., may be had by the purchaser of the place at a valuation.

May be examined during the week from Wednesday until Saturday, inclusive.

Trains leave depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad for Jenkintown at 7:30, 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:20, 6:20, 8, and 11:30 P. M. Returning leave Jenkintown for Philadelphia at 6:55, 8:01, 8:54, 10 02 A. M., 2:36, 3:56, 6:14, 6:34 and 8:49 P. M.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7,14,21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Valuable Building Lot, 6½ acres, village of Haddonfield, Camden county, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the northeast corner of the Haddonfield Main street and Chew's Landing road, in the said village, containing in front on said Main street about 390 feet, and on Chew's Landing road about 367 feet, and extending in depth from the Main street 331 feet, and from Chew's Landing road about 555 feet, containing about 6½ acres of land. The above lot is beautifully located in the most desirable part of the village, and is well stocked with ornamental shade trees and evergreens of several years' growth. There is a well of excellent water on the lot. A plan may be seen at the Auction Store. Terms—One-third cash; balance on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1837 Lombard street. On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel four-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street, west of Eighteenth street, No. 1837; containing in front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending in depth 49 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good stand; has gas, range, back stairway, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1330 Parrish street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Parrish street, No. 1330, containing in front on Parrish street 16 feet, and in depth 80 feet to a 6 feet wide alley, leading into Ancre street, with the privilege thereof. House has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1021 South Seventeenth street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, below Carpenter street, No. 1021, containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. It has saloon parlor, gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $84. Possession July next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1509 Pine street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground situate on the north side of Pine street, west of Fifteenth street, No. 1509; containing in front on Pine street 13½ feet, and in depth 84½ feet. Terms Cash. Immediate possession. Now rented at $35 a month.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 2115 Emerald street. On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Emerald street, 100 feet northeasterly of Dauphin street, No. 2115; containing in front on Emerald street 12 feet, and in depth 53 feet to a 3 feet wide alley.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 7s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rp6

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 737 Spruce street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
French Plate Pier Mirror, Fine Velvet and other Carpets, etc.
On Monday Morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, the superior walnut parlor and dining-room furniture; oiled walnut and mahogany chamber furniture; fine French plate pier mirror; fine feather bed and curled hair mattresses; china; glassware; cooking utensils, etc. 5 20 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
May 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
CHESNUT, No. 2042, 2044—Two elegant Residences.
CHESNUT, No. 1624—Very valuable Residence.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 2031—Handsome Residence.
JACKSON, east of Twenty-ninth—Large Lot.
TWENTY-NINTH and JACKSON, S. E. corner—Valuable Lots.
LINNARD, east of Ninth—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND-RENT—$250 a year.
SECOND STREET TURNPIKE, AT OLNEY—Country Seats and large Lots.
OLNEY, TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Country Place, 10½ acres.
FILBERT, No. 911—Business Location, Brick Dwelling.
BROAD, No. 2611 and 2613 (North)—Dwellings and large Lots.
COLUMBIA AVENUE, west of Broad—Large Lot.
MARSHALL, MOORE, and TREMONT AVENUE, Morristown—Valuable Residence.
FIFTH (North), No. 815—Frame Dwellings.
SIXTH and MASTER, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
BEACH, No. 956—Valuable Building.
VINE, No. 1737—Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 822—Modern Residence.
INQUIRER, Nos. 819 and 821—Brick Dwellings.
THIRD (North), No. 57—Five-story Brown Stone Store.
AMERICA, No. 2115—Store and Dwelling.
WAYNE AVENUE and SEYMOUR STREET, Germantown—Modern Residence and Stable.
PINE, No. 1549—Brick Dwelling.
HADDONFIELD, Camden county, N. J.—Lot 6¼ acres.
LOMBARD, No. 1837—Store and Dwelling.
For account of whom it may concern.
200 shares Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company.
For other accounts.
100 shares Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad.
250 shares Bear Mountain and Franklin Coal Co.
600 shares Union Mining Co. (gold and silver) of Nevada.
400 shares Clifton Oil Co.
7 shares Western Market Co.
5 shares West Philadelphia Bank.
50 shares First National Bank.
$1000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car loan, 1863.
$10,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent.
141 shares Camden and Atlantic preferred.
50 shares Philadelphia Exchange Co.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
20 shares Philadelphia Petroleum Storage Co.
$1000 bond Philadelphia Petroleum Storage Co., interest 7·30 per cent.
$2000 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway.
$3000 2d mortgage 7 per cent. bonds Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway.
$1000 income 7 per cent. bonds Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Co.
20 shares (old) Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
3 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike road.
6 shares Western National Bank.
4 shares Kensington National Bank.
500 shares Mount Farm Oil Co.
2000 shares Keystone Zinc Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Catalogues now ready. 5 21 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 17 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC
On Tuesday Morning,
May 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 18 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
May 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 5 21 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND A

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—The Correction of the Roll—The Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction Presented—The Work Among the Freedmen.

The General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church was called to order in the Washington Square Church at 9 o'clock this morning, Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., the Moderator, in the chair.

Devotional Exercises.

The preliminary devotional exercises were opened by the singing of the 4th hymn in the new pamphlet collection, which has been printed especially for the use of the Assembly. This was followed by addresses and prayers delivered by Revs. S. T. Speer, D. D., of Brooklyn; J. H. McMonagle, of San Francisco; Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn; B. W. Chidlaw, D. D., of Ohio; and Elder A. D. Hope, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Business Resumed.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which announcement was made of the acceptance of the credentials of several commissioners.

Calling and Correcting of the Roll.

The calling of the roll became necessary, that the necessary corrections might be made previous to printing. The calling was begun at 10 o'clock, and continued for about an hour.

Report from the Committee on Reports and Overtures.

The calling of the roll was suspended to allow the Committee on Reports and Overtures to present reports through the chairman, Dr. Fowler, which was laid upon the table for future use.

The Moderator announced the appointment of the following

Committee on the Revision of the Rules.

Dr. G. W. Musgrave, Dr. Z. M. Humphrey, Dr. J. C. Watson, Hon. Judge Strong, Hon. J. Ross Snowden.

A Question of Privilege.

Judge Ovid, K. Clark, offered resolutions to the effect that none but commissioners, delegates, representatives of the press, and others having the right shall be allowed upon the floor of the house. He asked that the resolutions go into effect on Monday morning.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. They read as follows:—

1. The entire ground-floor of the church shall be reserved for the use of the Assembly. Besides commissioners and delegates to, and the officers of the Assembly, the following persons, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor, viz.:—Ex-Moderators of the Assembly; committees to report at this meeting; parties and counsel in judicial cases; members and officers of the boards and permanent committees; directors and professors of theological seminaries; the Committee of Arrangements; and such reporters of the proceedings of the Assembly as shall obtain permission from the Committee of Arrangements.

2. No person shall be allowed to remain standing in any of the aisles.

3. The Committee of Arrangements is requested to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce these orders, commencing with the session on Monday morning.

The Report on Reconstruction.

The most important business of the whole session of the Assembly was then entered into by taking up the special order of the day, which was the reception of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

This document we print entire to-day, commencing on the first page. Notwithstanding its length, it will be read with interest.

Dr. Musgrave's Speech.

Previous to the reading of the report on Reconstruction, Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., Chairman of the Joint Committee, spoke in regard to this important matter:—

He said he had great pleasure in announcing that the report was unanimously adopted by the large committee. The report is the result of many hours' labor. They invited suggestions from all the brethren. Those made from various quarters induced the committee to modify the report in a great many important particulars. In the reading of the report I beg the Assembly to remember the extraordinary difficulty the matter presented to the committee. Of course we do not expect it will please every minister, presbyter, or synod throughout the land, but from some of them we have received communications expressing their approval, and would like the Assembly to recollect that what is done by this house need not be permanent; for instance the lines of boundaries, their decisions, these may be altered at the next meeting of the synod. The great object is to get something established—to make progress in the work of establishment. The committee could not undertake to arrange the boundaries of presbyteries. It was utterly impracticable. One of two plans was necessary—one was to order the meetings of the synods early in the summer, in order that they may reconstruct the presbyteries; and the other was to adjourn over for a day, the assembly itself to allow the commissioners from all the presbyteries connected with the respective synods to confer together and agree among themselves as to what arrangement should be made, and then the Assembly, thus advised by these commissioners representing their presbyteries within the bounds of all the synods, could make the arrangements at once. If they should not prove entirely satisfactory to the presbyteries, they could at once petition the synod at the next meeting to make a different arrangement. The advantage of this latter plan was thought to be very great. It avoids a continuance of the present confused and uncertain state of things. Our presbyteries would at once be consolidated. They would be reconstructed, and perhaps, to a very great extent, satisfactorily reconstructed. But the thing would be done, and every man would know to what presbytery he belonged, and every church, for the time being at least, would be consolidated. and the presbyteries could at once go to work as thus reconstructed, whereas the other plan would keep us in the present disorderly, confused, and uncertain condition for months together. Now I make these general remarks in order that the Assembly may rightly judge and kindly appreciate the propositions and judge therefrom. After the reading of the report, I would be glad to make any additional explanations, and so would the other members of the committee, so far as such explanations would be required.

The Reading of the Report.

On account of the imperfect eyesight of Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Charles C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, the second on the committee, then read the report. A reprint of the entire text will be found in another column, a perusal of which will greatly interest the reader.

Action on the Report.

On motion Dr. S. G. Spees, of Dubuque, Iowa, the report was received and referred to the Standing Committee on the Polity of the Church, the paper taking the usual course of all such documents brought before the house.

Rev. Dr. Speer, of Brooklyn, moved that the vote be reconsidered. Carried.

Dr. Speer then moved that it be placed upon the docket and be made the first special order of the day for Monday morning next. Carried.

Committee to the Southern Church.

The following gentlemen were announced by the Moderator as the commi,tee to visit Louisville, where the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church is now in session:—Revs. C. W. Adams, D. D.; Charles C. Beatty, D. D.; P. H. Fowler, D. D.; H. J. Van Dyke, D. D.; and J. C. Backus, D. D. Elders, Chancellor H. Green, William E. Dodge, James Brown, and George D. Haines.

Report of the Board of Home Missions.

The following report of the Treasurer of the Committee on Home Missions was received and referred to its appropriate committee:—

The Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions in account with Edward A. Lambert, Treasurer.

1870.		Dr.
May 1.	To Missionaries, District Secretaries	$172,136·43
	" Salary of Assistant Treasurer	1,500·00
	" Rent, etc., New York	1,121·21
	" " Philadelphia	125·00
	" Printing, etc.	510·16
	" Blank books, etc.	57·93
	" Postage, etc.	287·62
	" Interest, etc.	96·46
	" Advertising	238·52
	" Monthly sent	287·00
	" Maps	43·00
	" Will case	10·00
	" Balance	9,194·19
		$185,617·72
1869.		Cr.
May 1.	By Balance	$12,745·79
	" Donations (churches)	118,975·27
	" " (individuals)	3,717·49
	" Interest on investments	3,143·07
	" " Yauds' Fund	332·50
	" " Hungerford Fund	994·24
	" " Legacies	1,568·84
	" Philadelphia Home Missionary Society	267·00
	" "Ferry Ministry Fund"	525·00
	" Legal expenses in will case	365·99
	" Legacies	42,982·53
		$185,617·72
1870.		
May 1.	By balance	$9,194·19

PERMANENT FUND.

Bequest of the late S. H. Hungerford, of Westfield, N. Y., invested in United States Government bonds (5-20s), $8800. Market value, $9800.

Approved by the Auditing Committee.

Various Questions.

The question of mileage came up and was referred to a special committee.

It was moved that the abstracts of the reports yet remaining be referred to the special committees without reading.

An invitation was received from the Union League inviting the members of the Assembly to visit the League House at any time most suitable to them. Accepted.

The Assembly then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Standing Committees.

We published yesterday a full list of the standing committees of the Assembly. As an index to their composition we repeat the names of the chairmen of these committees, with their church associations, as follows:—

Bills and Overtures—The Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D. (late N. S. Moderator, pastor in Utica).

Judicial—M. W. Jacobus, D. D. (late O. S. Moderator, Professor of Oriental Literature in Allegnany Seminary.)

(It has been customary to appoint the retiring Moderator to the chairmanship of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, and the opposition candidate for the Moderatorship, if there be one, to that of the Judicial Committee. This year there were two retiring Moderators and no opposition candidate, so the two ex-Moderators were put at the head of the two committees which are regarded as most important.)

Polity of the Church—E. F. Hatfield, D. D., late N. S. and present Stated Clerk and Secretary Freedmen's Committee of late New School branch.

Foreign Missions—R. R. Booth, D. D., pastor Mercer Street (N. S.) Church, New York.

Home Missions—W. M. Paxton, D. D., pastor First (O. S.) Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, New York.

Education for the Ministry—Professor S. M. Hopkins, D. D., chair of Church History in Auburn (N. S.) Seminary.

Publication—President James McCosh, D. D., LL. D. (O. S.), Princeton College and Seminary.

Church Erection—Howard Crosby, D. D., Pastor Fourth-avenue (N. S.) Church, New York.

Freedmen—Major-General E. M. Gregory, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of this State, a New School Ruling Elder.

Relief for Disabled Ministers—W. T. Sprole, D. D., pastor First Church (O. S.) at Newburgh, Hudson river.

Theological Seminaries—William Adams, D. D., pastor Madison Square (N. S.) Church, New York.

Correspondence with Other Bodies—H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., pastor First Old School Church in Brooklyn.

Narrative of State of Religion—T. L. Cuyler, D. D., pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Brooklyn Church, the largest in the late New School branch.

Leave of Absence—Rev. J. T. English, pastor (O. S.) at Liberty Corner, near Summit, New Jersey.

Mileage—Ex-Postmaster Louis Chapin, (elder, N. S.) of Rochester, New York.

Finance—Elder J. D. Vermilye, in Dr. Hall (O. S.) church, and President Merchants' Bank, New York.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. Elias R. Beadle, D. D., pastor Second (O. S.) Church in this city.

Preaching Appointments for To-morrow.

The following preaching appointments for to-morrow were announced, in addition to those published in the morning papers:—

Frankford Presbyterian Church—Rev. S. W. Willey, 10½ and 8.

Darby Road Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. Torrence, 10½.

Nazareth M. E. Church, Thirteenth, above Race street—Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D., 10½; Rev. A. B. Cross, 7½.

Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, South street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets—Rev. W. Fuller, 10½; Rev. Luke Dorland, 7½.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second, above Vine street—Rev. Mr. Boag, 10½; Rev. Dr. Allison, 4.

Penn Square Church, Broad street, above Chesnut—Rev. W. McKinney, 10½ A. M.

First Kensington Presbyterian Church, Girard avenue, above Hanover street—Rev. S. G. Spees, D. D., 10½ A. M.; Rev. George P. Cowall, 8 P. M.

Messiah Lutheran Church, Oxford street, above Thirteenth—Rev. W. R. Fulton, 10½ A. M.; Rev. P. M. Bartlett, 8 P. M.

Broad Street M. E. Church, Broad and Christian streets—Rev. Dr. Campbell, 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. A. McCracken, 7½ P. M.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce—Rev. W. Arnett, 10½ A. M.; Dr. Garruthers, 4 P. M.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Spring Garden street, above Broad—Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., 10½ A. M.

Mariners' Church, Front and Union streets—Rev. M. Vesder, 10½; Rev. Charles Sind, 7½.

St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Girard avenue—Rev. Solomon Moon, 10½.

Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets—Rev. J. B. Shaw, D. D., 8 P. M.

M. E. Church, Vine street, above Fulton—J. B. Fisher, 10½.

U. P. Church, Norris Square and Hancock avenue—Rev. J. J. Ward, 10½; Rev. S. A. Stoddard, 3½.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth—Rev. Dr. Goertner, 10½; Rev. Mr. Allison, 8.

First Presbyterian Church, Darby—Rev. John Leighton, 10½ A. M.

Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Franklin and Columbia avenue—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 10½ A. M.; Rev. David Inglis, D. D., 8 P. M.

West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets—Rev. John Thomson, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Prof. Blakie, 8 P. M.

St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Vine—Rev. L. H. Thompson, 8 P. M.

First Independent Presbyterian Church, Broad and Sansom streets—Rev. John Bliss, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Sprole, 4 P. M.

North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, Tenth street, below Girard avenue—Rev. D. R. Eddy, 10½ A. M.

Wharton Street M. E. Church, between Third and Fourth—Rev. G. P. Tindall, 10½; Rev. G. R. Carroll, 7½.

Conshohocken Presbyterian Church—Rev. H. H. Northrup, 10½ and 7½.

Second Moravian Church, Franklin and Thompson—Rev. David Tully, 10½; Rev. Mr. Stone, 8.

M. E. Church, Conshohocken—Rev. Milton H. Dysant, 10½ and 7½.

Calvary Baptist, Fifth below Carpenter—Rev. Chandler N. Thomas, 10½; Rev. T. A. Weed, 7½.

North Baptist, Eighth, above Master—Rev. J. M. Crittenden, 10½.

German Street Presbyterian Church, German street, near Third.—Rev. J. Spencer, 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. Fulton, 7 P. M.

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Frankford Road and Cambridge street—Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 10½ A. M.; Professor Nourse, 4 P. M.

Presbyterian Church Falls of the Schuylkill.—Rev. D. M. Love, 10½ A. M.

First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, Chesnut and Thirty-sixth street.—Rev. H. Little, D. D., 10½ A. M.

Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green.—Rev. J. C. Egbert, 10½ A. M.

Christ Reformed Church, Green street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. W. A. Niles, D. D., 10½ A. M.

Cohocksink M. E. Church, Germantown avenue, below Fifth street—Rev. Frank L. Nash, 10½; Rev. W. A. Niles, D. D., 8.

Hedding M. E. Church, Sixteenth street, below Coates—Rev. Th. Cleland, 10½; Rev. G. F. Davis, 8.

First Presbyterian Church, Chester—Rev. H. E. Thomas, 10½ and 8.

First Presbyterian Church, Camden—Rev. John Crowell, 10½; Rev. Alexander McLaren, 7½.

Richmond Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. W. McKinney, 10½ A. M.; Rev. James Allison, D. D., 8 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, N. L., Buttonwood street, below Sixth—Rev. T. M. Hodgman, 10½ A. M.

West Spruce Street Church—Rev. Professor Blackie, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., 4 P. M.

Tulpehocken Street Church, Germantown—Rev. Dr. McLeod, 10½ A. M.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Melon street, below Coates and above Twelfth—Rev. Mr. Tindall, 10½ A. M.

Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Frankford road and Seyviva street—Rev. W. J. Lee, 7½ P. M.

Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth and Race streets—Rev. Dr. Dales; 8 P. M.

First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden—Rev. J. F. Collier, 10½ A. M.

Lazdrath Mission, Twenty-second and Federal streets—Sunday-school address, 3 P. M.

African Church, Seventh street, below Shippen—Rev. J. M. Priest, 7½.

Second U. P. Church, Front street, above Jefferson—Rev. Thomas Lowrie, 7½.

Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church, York street—Rev. J. B. Dunn, 10½; Rev. Alexander McLau, 3½.

North Baptist Church, Camden, Second and Pearl—Rev. W. H. McCarer, 10½.

West Church, Wilmington, Del.—Rev. T. B. McFalls, 10½.

First Presbyterian Church, Germantown—Rev. William Stokes, 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. A. Ecson, 7½ P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Vine street, above Twelfth—Rev. J. B. Fisher, 10½ A. M.

First U. P. Church, Broad and Lombard streets—Rev. David Tally, 7½ P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church, Camden—Rev. John Chester, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fifth Presbyterian Church, Lombard street, above Fifteenth—Rev. G. London, 10½ A. M.

Hermon Street Presbyterian Church, Frankford—Rev. Adam Miller, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Report on Freedmen's Affairs

will soon be presented to the Assembly. The Committee on Freedmen, from which it emanates, consists of fifteen ministers and the same number of laymen, in three classes of ten each, whose terms of office expire respectively in 1870, 1871, and 1872. Among the present members of the committee are the Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., and Morris Patterson, Esq., of this city. The business of the committee is usually transacted by an executive sub-committee, consisting of eight ministers and five laymen. The officers of the general committee are the following:—

Chairman—Rev. E. E. Swift.

Secretary—Rev. A. C. McClelland.

Recording Secretary—Rev. S. F. Scovel.

Treasurer—D. Robinson, Esq.

The headquarters of the committee are in Pittsburg, the office being at No. 23 Fifth avenue, in that city. The report, which is the fifth presented to the Assembly by the committee, is very lengthy, embracing a pamphlet of forty octavo pages, and we have room only for its most important points.

The report states that material assistance has been derived from the other boards of the Church, the American Bible and Tract Societies, and from the National Government, which, although it ceased to give transportation to teachers more than a year ago, has continued generous appropriations for the erection of school buildings and for the renting of school rooms. The report further says:—

"The experience of the past, and especially of the last year, has led the committee to feel, through all the present year, that it might not venture to open new missions, however promising the fields; nor even to enlarge its work in old missions, however apparent and pressing the necessity. Simply to sustain what had already been undertaken was felt to be all that the Church's liberality, as hitherto exhibited in this behalf, would warrant its undertaking; and the most painful experience of all the year has been this felt inability to enter new fields, 'white already to harvest;' and inability, as well, to cultivate ground already occupied, to the extent that the very success of its work in the past urgently demanded. Laborers have not been wanting. Numerous applications for work have been presented, but the committee has been obliged to turn a deaf ear in almost every instance, even to the best qualified, because unable to pay the hire of which their labor would be worthy."

The summary of the work shows the following to have been the receipts of the year:—

Balance from last year	$6,360·31
Collections from white churches	23,626·78
Freedmen's church and school collections	7,597·19
From churches in Canada	428·41
From individuals	3,129·53
From Board of Domestic Missions	5,400·00
From Board of Church Extension	3,125·00
From Government, in rentals	3,240·00
Total funds received during the year	$52,907·22
Balance in Treasury May 1, 1870	3,878·12
Total funds expended during the year	$49,029·10
Total funds contributed directly to the committee, not including Freedmen's	27,184·72

Of the churches which contributed during the year there were 854 white and 63 colored. Besides the work among the freedmen, sustained by direct contributions, a number of schools have been self-sustaining.

The committee has had under its care during the past year 157 missionaries, of whom 27 were ordained ministers. Of the whole number of missionaries 105 were colored, 12 of them being ordained ministers. During the year two churches were organized, making a total of 69 under the care of the committee, with a total membership of 5264, of whom 236 were added during the year. Two churches have assumed other relations. Seven church buildings were completed and three begun during the year. The number of schools taught was 76, with 5220 pupils. On May 1 there were 34 schools still in operation, with an attendance of 2774.

The Eastern and Western Committees conducted the work of the General Assembly's missions among the freedmen one year, to May 1, 1865. Under care of these committees the contributions reached about $11,000, and the expenditures about $7000. The General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen has been in existence to May 1, 1870, five years; and under its care the contributions and expenditures have been as follows:—

Year.	Contributions.	Expenditures.
1866	$21,100·03	$24,316·55
1867	27,787·03	54,611·25
1868	28,354·83	65,959·62
1869	30,836·93	72,809·24
1870	27,184·72	49,029·10
Total	$135,263·54	$244,726·16

Excess of expenditures above contributions, 109,462·62

This excess of expenditures over the amount contributed directly to the committee, by churches and individuals, has been met by the amounts received from the Government, the Boards of Domestic Missions, and Church Extension, and from the freemen themselves.

In 1866, the number of missionaries employed was 77; in 1867, 104; in 1868, 165; in 1869, 179; and in 1870, 157. The number of churches contributing to the work has regularly increased from 528 in 1866 to 854 in 1870. The largest contributions during the past year from the churches of this city were $251 from the Arch Street Church, $125 from the Cohocksink Church, and $40 from the Kensington Church.

The Case of the Rev. Albert Barnes.

We have received from George Junkin, Esq., a son of the late Rev. Dr. Junkin, the following communication, to which we willingly give place. The italics are those of the writer:—

"*Editor of the Evening Telegraph:*—In your issue of the 17th instant you publish what purports to be a 'Historical Sketch' of Presbyterianism. Many of us look upon it as a distorted and one-sided account of the troubles in our Church, which ought not to have been written or published at this time and place.

"In it occur several unkind allusions to my revered father, Dr. George Junkin. Among others it styles him 'the relentless persecutor of Albert Barnes.' I respectfully request you to publish in contrast with these unkind and untrue words what Mr. Barnes himself said in his defense, and afterwards published in printed form, viz.:—'I have only to add that I cherish no unkind feelings towards my prosecutor; I charge upon him no improper motives. *I delight to add my humble testimony, in accordance with the feelings of all who have heard this trial, to his Christian spirit; and rejoice to closely saying, that my conviction of the piety and Christian temper of my prosecutor has been augmenting throughout the entire prosecution.*'

"I shall also be much obliged to you to be informed of the name of the writer of the article in question, in order that it may be known who it is that can be guilty of such a spirit in such a time of general amnesty and peace.

"I am yours, respectfully,

GEORGE JUNKIN."

"May 20, 1870.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Junkin has deemed it necessary to reopen the case of Mr. Barnes "in such a time of general amnesty and peace." Our account of the persecution of Mr. Barnes was taken from the recognized authorities, and we can only refer the writer of the above communication to them for proof that it is not "a distorted and one-sided" narrative. As to Mr. Junkin's request for the name of the writer of the article in question, it is only necessary to state that the publisher of this paper is the only person who is in any way responsible for anything that appears in its columns.

GIRARD'S BIRTH-DAY.

The 120th Anniversary of the Birth-day of Stephen Girard—The Addresses and Other Exercises.

This being the 120th anniversary of the birth-day of Stephen Girard, the occasion is being appropriately celebrated at the college, according to the time-honored custom. A large number of the graduates of the institution, the pupils now under its care, the members of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, the owners of this college, and a large number of invited guests, were present to participate in the exercises. A noticeable feature of the arrangements was the tasteful and attractive manner in which the soldiers monument on the grounds was decorated.

The exercises were opened at half-past 11 o'clock in the chapel of the institution, by the singing of an anniversary song written for the occasion by Mrs. W. H. Allen, to the air of "Home, Sweet Home." This was followed by music, with which the exercises throughout were interspersed.

President Allen's Address.

Prof. William H. Allen, LL. D., the President of the College, then delivered the introductory address.

After welcoming the Alumni, he spoke of the change in the management of the college which had been made without shock or jar, and said that if any apprehensions had been felt on the introduction of a new dynasty they have been entirely dispelled by the judicious and conservative action of the new board. He bespoke for those gentlemen the same kindly feeling and respect which had always been manifested for the members of the former board who served the college so long and so faithfully.

He also gave some statistical information with reference to the institution. In January last the college had completed its twenty-second year, during which period 1426 boys had been admitted; 45 had died in the college and 19 during their apprenticeship; the number who had died since their apprenticeship was about 40. The number in the college in January last was 520. The average of instruction was about eight years. The graduates comprised young men who had hailed from all parts of the country, many of whom were now in a prosperous business and in a social position equal to that of any others in the places where they reside.

The Professor concluded by saying:—And now, my friends, the alumni of Girard College—ay, more than friends, my sons—since nothing can change the deep interest in you and affection for you which will terminate only with my life if you continue worthy, I have no fear that any sinister influences of the unworthy can ever alienate you from me. I have found you true as steel; and I "grapple you to my heart with hooks of steel." You have little sympathy with me, few who wish to forget and to make others forget that they owe to Stephen Girard all that they have and are, and you have still less sympathy with the very few who, for selfish and interested motives, would destroy, if they could, the influence and mar the reputation of those from whom they have received nothing but favors and kindnesses.

I hope that this day will be a season of unalloyed pleasure to you, and that for many successive years your society may partake of the hospitalities of your Alma Mater, and that every reunion may cement more firmly the friendship which unites you in one great brotherhood.

Address by George R. Maguire, Esq.

George R. Maguire, Esq., a graduate of the college, was then introduced, and delivered a long and interesting address. After referring in appropriate terms to the honor conferred upon him and his selection to speak in behalf of the Alumni, Mr. Maguire said:—

"Whatever interest or pleasure the occasion may present to others, between those who have been the instruments under Providence of nurturing and developing these youthful minds; and from the time they go forth from these walls to engage in the active pursuits of life, there exists a feeling of mutual love and confidence essentially and exclusively our own, which gold and silver may not buy nor time itself efface."

After referring at length to other circumstances attending the reunion of to-day, Mr. Maguire continued:—

"By the will of Mr. Girard, it was expressly desired that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, as guaranteed by our happy Constitution, should be formed and festered in the minds of the scholars. It is not my intention, it is surely not my desire, to say anything here that will keep alive the strife which ended upon the field of Appomattox. It is not my intention to probe the wounds afresh which five years of cessation from war ought to have thoroughly healed. Far be it from my purpose to do more than remind the young men who were associated in the army together, that there is no better time than the present to revive the associations, perpetuate the friendships, and renew the pledges that sprung from common service in the sacred cause of liberty.

"In the vestibule before us stands the monumental figure of our earthly benefactor—and on our right, on the beautiful green sward yonder, that in memory of our brothers. One quietly passed away under the weight of years of toil and struggle in the pursuit of a high and noble philanthropy, and the others were struck down in the early dawn of a bright spring-time, in the hopeful opening of their beautiful careers. The hand of taste and love to-day brings earthly flowers to deck the perishable marble, but a grateful country crowns their memories with wreaths immortal. As often as these youth gaze upon the images of the departed philanthropist and our heroes, they will insensibly imbibe their spirit, the ardor of their patriotism will be more readily inflamed, and their love elevated and purified by a 'charity that never faileth.'"

In conclusion the speaker said:—

"For those who have the administration of this trust in any of its departments the members of the Society of the Alumni breathe a common prayer that God may bless you in your labors. We ask you as those who have already experienced the benefits of your efforts, not to weary in your work, remembering that the laborer is worthy of and will certainly receive his reward. We go forth, promising, God willing, that we will come to you again; and though each succeeding year may take from our number some loved and well-remembered faces, we may join in the hope that the separation is but for a time, and that we shall again meet as a reunited family in another home, whose beauty rests not in sculptured marble or Corinthian columns: "A house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Other Exercises.

The ceremonies were brought to a close by an address by William Welsh, Esq., the President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, and the singing of an anniversary song by the members of the Alumni present.

The Programme for this Afternoon.

At 3½ o'clock this afternoon there was a promenade concert, the immense portico of the main building being used for the purpose. McClurg's Silver Cornet Band, and the band attached to the institution furnished the music.

Exhibition Drill.

Later in the day there will be an exhibition drill by the College Cadets, which will close the ceremonies of the day.

RELIEF FOR RICHMOND.

Meeting of the Committee on Subscriptions to Close the Account—The Total Offering of Philadelphia Over Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

The Richmond Relief Committee held its final meeting in the Mayor's office to-day, at noon. His Honor Mayor Fox presided, and William V. McKean, Esq., acted as Secretary. Quite a large number of our prominent citizens evinced their interest in this deed of charity and good fellowship by their presence. Mr. William V. McKean, Esq., presented the following as his final report as Secretary:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RICHMOND RELIEF COMMITTEE—Gentlemen:—Your Secretary respectfully reports as follows:—

The contributions received by the Treasurer to date amount to $13,922·75.

On account of this amount Mayor Fox remitted to Miss Van Lew for immediate use, April 30, $1000.

Joseph C. Patterson, the Treasurer, has handed to the Secretary his checks of the following dates and amounts, all of which were immediately remitted, and acknowledgments have been received, except for the final check of $1232·75, remitted this date:—

May 5	$1000·00
" 6	2500·00
" 9	1500·00
" 11	4000·00
" 16	2000·00
" 21	1232·75

The above account does not include the sum of $590 contributed by the tobacco trade and forwarded to Richmond by the contributors themselves. If these contributions are added to those collected by the committee the total of the Philadelphia contribution amounts to $13,822·75.

The Secretary further reports that there have been no expenses charged against the contributions, as all who procured contributions and who promoted the objects of the committee in any way paid their own expenses. The newspapers, besides contributing freely of money, published all the proceedings and the daily announcement of the contributions without charge. This liberality enables the Secretary to report a clean balance sheet, without the diminution of one cent from this benevolent fund for expenses of any kind. WILLIAM V. MCKEAN.

On motion of Rev. H. A. Boardman, the following was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be returned to the proprietors and editors of the newspaper press of our city for their liberality in publishing gratuitously matters pertaining to this subject, whereby the committee are enabled to remit to Richmond the entire aggregate of contributions without deduction for charges.

On motion of Joseph H. Patterson, Esq., it was resolved that in the event of any further contributions, the chairman of this committee be directed to transmit the same to the treasurer of the fund at Richmond.

After the passage of a resolution of thanks to the Mayor the committee adjourned *sine die*.

The following are the contributions not previously acknowledged:—

Charles Ellis, Son & Co.	$25
Cash	5
Wright, Bro. & Co.	25
Hirsch & Bro.	25
William A. Drown & Co.	25
Rosenthal, Long & Yunger	10
Chambers & Redfield	10
Joseph Fussell	5
Benedic, Miller & Co.	5
Howell & Bro.	100

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 373, being an increase of 48 over those of last week and an increase of 140 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 188 were adults; 187 were minors; 281 were born in the United States; 74 were foreign; 38 were people of color; and 14 from the country. Of this number, 57 died of consumption of the lungs; 15 of convulsions; 41 of scarlet fever; 17 of inflammation of the lungs; 15 of debility; 22 of disease of the heart; 14 of old age; 13 of marasmus; and 10 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	9	Sixteenth	18
Second	20	Seventeenth	14
Third	8	Eighteenth	9
Fourth	19	Nineteenth	30
Fifth	13	Twentieth	29
Sixth	7	Twenty-first	3
Seventh	29	Twenty-second	8
Eighth	10	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	8	Twenth-fifth	6
Eleventh	3	Twenth-sixth	27
Twelfth	7	Twenty-seventh	15
Thirteenth	13	Twenty-eighth	11
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	14
Fifteenth	24		
Total	373		

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—The pulpit of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be occupied by two Presbyterian clergymen to-morrow morning and evening.

—Rev. James B. Dunn, pastor of the Beach Street Church, Boston, has consented to preach on the interesting subject of "An Aimless Life," for the Young People's Association of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Stryker's).

—Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will preach at the Beth-Eden Church to-morrow evening.

—The "Pilgrim Mission" is the name given to a new Sunday School established at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Christian streets, in order to form a rallying-point for the Baptists of the Twenty-sixth ward.

INCORRIGIBLE.—For months past a gang of boys have assembled in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Washington avenue, and stoned and pelted almost every train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad that passed. Last week an old lady passenger was severely injured by one of the missiles. The officers of the company are endeavoring to break up the gang, and yesterday partially succeeded. Special Detective Charles Smith and Officer Sherry, of the Mayor's force, captured one lad named George Dickson, one named William Ward, and two named Scott. The prisoners, whose ages range from twelve to fourteen years, were captured in the act of throwing spikes through the windows of the cars.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.—The physician in charge of the Municipal Hospital, Dr. J. Howard Taylor, makes the following report for the current week:—

Patients remaining Saturday, May 14, 76. Received since, suffering with relapsing fever, 47; drunkenness, 1; debility, 1; varioloid, 1; making a total of 126.

Discharged during the week—Relapsing fever, 6; variola, 1; varioloid, 3; bronchitis, 1; making a total of 11.

Died during the week—From relapsing fever, 6; typhoid fever, 2; debility, 1; total, 9; leaving 106 patients in the hospital.

DE MOULIN AGAIN.—The notorious Frank Du Moulin, who some time ago led the Fifth District police officers a chase over the roofs of several houses in the neighborhood of Eighth and Chesnut streets, was last night captured, together with a companion named Pat. Harigen, in the act of breaking into the store of William Magee, corner of Locust and Vandeveer streets. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

A WOULD-BE MURDERER.—About half-past nine o'clock last evening an individual named Ephraim Kemble was arrested at Fifth street and Girard avenue for attempting to shoot the conductor of one of the Girard avenue cars. Kemble, who imagines that the conductor has insulted him, fired one shot at him, but missed his mark. He then awaited the return of the car, and was about firing the second time when arrested. Alderman Bonsall held him in $1500 bail to answer.

JUVENILE INCENDIARIES.—John H. Welsh, aged sixteen, William Francis, aged seventeen, and Henry Kincade, aged thirteen, have been sent to prison by Alderman Dallas for having set fire to the stable of Mr. Ellis and the Park Drove Yard on last Sunday night. Kincade was first arrested, and, on being questioned, confessed his guilt and exposed his two assistants.

THE RAZOR.—Last night two ebony-visaged individuals named James Williams and James Gowen entered into an altercation in the neighborhood of Gillis' alley and Lombard street, during the progress of which Williams produced a razor and cut Gowen on the shoulder and hand. He was arrested and committed to Moyamensing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock this morning John Scheck, aged 26 years, employed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was crushed to death at Market street wharf by being caught between two crates which accidentally collided. Another employee of the road suffered a fracture of the arm.

A WAIF.—About 11 o'clock last evening Officer Denn found a male infant, apparently about three or four days old, on the steps of the residence No. 3453 Darby road. The little one was sent to the Almshouse.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a little girl, aged six years, whose parents reside at No. 2110 Nicholson street, fell from a second-story window and fractured her skull.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—Resumption of Work at a Shamokin Colliery—The Eight-hour Question—Quotations.

The suspension is still in full force in the Schuylkill region. No measures are now being taken towards a reconciliation, nor is such a thing expected at present. The Richmond supply is derived mainly from the Trenton and Lykens Valley coals.

The men working for a Shamokin operating firm have agreed to go to work at the decreased wages, and the firm, which is one of those who have bound themselves by a written agreement, sends the following notice to the Operators' Board of Trade:—

SHAMOKIN, May 18, 1870.—To the Executive Board of Trade—Gentlemen: Our men agree to go to work at the following figures:—

Outside Labor	$2 per week.
Inside "	10 " "
Miner's "	12 " "

And a proportionate reduction on contract work.

As this conforms to the $2·50 basis offered by the Board of Trade, we will start our colliery on these terms on Monday next. Yours truly,

HEIM & GOODWILL

During the past week a vote has been taken among the members of the different branches of the W. B. A. on the question of limiting work to eight hours a day. The result is not yet published, but will be made known in a few days. The vote creates but little excitement. The operators are entirely unconcerned as to how the vote will go. It is believed, however, that the measure will be defeated. According to the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* this vote